

12
Collected with the Lansdowne & Douce MSS.



—In Ballard's Collection of MS Letters in the Bodleian Library, liii. 68, it appears that Mr. Lhwyd's MSS. were offered to sale; that Mr. Hearne saw them, Feb. 7, 1715, and thought them worth 50 or 60 pounds; and recommended the purchase of them to the University. Among those he saw Fitz Stephen's Life of Thomas à Beckett, No 70. Before it was his "Description of London," the second copy Hearne had ever seen; the first was a MS, in the Bodleian Library, which he printed in Leland's Itinerary.



Painted by G. Devis jun.

Engraved by J. Balfour 1783

M. Stephanides (G.)

FITZ-STEPHEN'S
DESCRIPTION
OF

THE CITY OF LONDON,

Newly translated from the Latin Original;

WITH

A NECESSARY COMMENTARY.

A DISSERTATION ON THE AUTHOR,

Ascertaining the exact Year of the Production, is prefixed:

And to the Whole is subjoined,

A correct Edition of the ORIGINAL, with the VARIOUS READINGS,

And some useful ANNOTATIONS.

BY AN ANTIQUARY.

Samuel Pegge, A. M.

L O N D O N :

Printed for B. WHITE, at Horace's Head, in Fleet-street.

MDCCLXXII.

THE CITY OF LONDON
OF
DESCRIPTION
OF THE CITY OF LONDON

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T O
THE HONOURABLE DAINES BARRINGTON,
JUSTICE OF THE COUNTIES OF
MERIONETH, CARNARVON, AND ANGLESEY,

THIS ANCIENT DESCRIPTION OF
THE CITY OF LONDON,

AS A PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF FRIENDSHIP AND REGARD,

IS INSCRIBED,

BY THE TRANSLATOR AND EDITOR.

THE HONOURABLE DAMES BARRINGTON,

JUSTICE OF THE COURTS OF

MERION, THE CARRARON, AND ANGLES,

THIS ANCIENT DESCRIPTION OF

CITY OF LONDON

A PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF FRIENDSHIP AND REGARD

IS DESCRIBED

THE TRANSLATOR AND EDITOR

P R E F A C E

IF at a leisure hour I have here attempted a new Translation of William Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London, it was doing no more than what the Author, both on account of the age in which he wrote, and his rank in the republic of Letters, might justly merit. In regard of the former, we are informed by the Author of that useful Work, *Anecdotes of British Topography*, that after Domesday Book, this Tract affords us by far the most early Description we have of that Metropolis[a]; and I conceive we may challenge any nation in Europe to produce an account of its capital, or any other of its great cities, at so remote a period as the twelfth century: indeed, unless we should except Venice, London at this time was the first mercantile city in Europe. The piece was ac-

[a] *Anecdotes of Brit. Topogr.* p. 281.

cordingly soon noticed at the restoration of Learning, by John Leland [b] and John Stowe [c], and since their times, many others have shewn it a proper regard; Lord Lyttelton, in particular, has made a noble use of this little performance, for the purpose of illustrating the manners and customs of our ancestors of that century, in that most elaborate work, *The Life and Age of King Henry II.* [d]

In respect of the merits of William's performance, it appears to be in all views very capital and interesting; exhibiting a graphical description of the site and condition of the city in its juvenile state, together with a most minute detail of the usages and practices of the times, not only in the town, but, by just inference, in this nation in general. The descriptions are in fact much more exact and circumstantial, fuller and more satisfactory, than reasonably could be expected in an Author of that age; and his authority, unless where a panegyritical strain may perhaps transport him a little too

[b] Lel. Collect. III. p. 420, et in Libro de Script. Brit.

[c] Stowe's Survey of London.

[d] See Vol. III. edit. 1769.

far, is indisputable [e]. This indeed it well may be, as he writes entirely of his own times, was a native of the place, and had ocular inspection, with parts and learning sufficient to enable him to make his observations on the various matters which he relates. The composition is easy, natural, and methodical; the style is elegant, for the time; and yet I suspect that to the nice and fastidious it may, on some occasions, appear too florid and affected, and too much interlarded with scraps of poetry. The work, however, taken all together, is curious, entertaining, and replete with good learning, insomuch that it may rank with many an inferior classic; is certainly much more interesting, and may, consequently, deserve any illustration or embellishment one can bestow upon it.

I shall now inform the Reader of what he is to expect from the present publication. Mr. Stowe's Translation, if it was his, for I find there is some

[e] Mr. Maitland, indeed, on occasion of an enormous muster which William mentions as made, T. Reg. Steph. calls him a *Romantick Monk*, p. 736. There is probably there some error, which shall be considered in its place. At present, it may suffice to note, that it is hard to censure our Author so severely for a slip in numerals, which at last may possibly not have been his own.

doubt

doubt about that [f], is inserted, for the most part, in his Survey of London; and the whole is there added in the Appendix corrected and interpolated by Mr. John Strype [g]. It is now, however, grown, in a manner, obsolete, at least it is not very suitable to the taste of the present age; but what is worse, it abounds with mistakes, and is not very easily to be procured: for all which reasons together, it was thought proper to attempt a new version, in a more modern phrase, and a smaller volume. To this version, which was our principal design, a short Commentary, for the sake of elucidating and explaining certain passages, that in our opinion might require it, is subjoined, for the benefit and satisfaction of the Reader, and to enable him to judge of the several alterations in customs and manners that have happened amongst us these last five hundred years, &c.

There follows, to render the edition as complete as possible, and that nothing on our part might be

[f] Hearne, inter variantes Lectiones; and see Stowe's Survey of London, II. p. 682, edit. 1754.

[g] Strype's edit. of Stowe's Survey of London, II. p. 682, seq.

wanting, a correct impression of Mr. Sparke's Text, which we judge to be the best, with the various readings of former editions, and extracts, and a few Annotations of our own for the sake of illustrating it. To the whole is premised, a Dissertation, giving some account of the Author and his work; and therein we have touched upon and discussed certain points, which were thought to be of importance, both in respect of the one and the other.

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Disser.

A

D I S S E R T A T I O N,

giving some Account of the Author,
and his Performance;

With an Attempt to assign the precise Year in which the
latter was composed.

THE earliest description extant of the city of London, if you except the record of Domesday, comes from the pen of William Fitz-Stephen, who, with his performance on the subject, is to be the burthen of the following Memoir.

This affair indeed was once in much better hands; Mr. Joseph Sparke, editor of the last and best edition of William's production, intending, as we learn from his Preface to *Hist. Anglic. Scriptores varii*, Lond. 1723, fol. to treat at large, on some other occasion, upon this author; 'De Guilielmo Stephanide, quem ex meo Codice optimæ notæ cum alio ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana collato transcripsi, alias, Deo volente, me acturum esse spero; si modo hisce meis conatibus eruditi favere pergant.' *I hope hereafter, if God spare life and health, and the Learned shall favour me with their encouragement, to discourse on William Fitz-Stephen, whom I have transcribed from a manuscript of my own, and a*

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very good one, collated with another in the Cotton Library. Mr. Sparke, however, has disappointed us; and the task is now devolved upon me.

John Leland has given us very particular extracts from this piece, in his *Collectanea*, tom. iii. p. 420, seq.; but the first publication of the whole is owing to John Stowe, who printed the original Latin as an Appendix to his *Survey of the City of London*, anno 1598, in quarto. Mr. Hearne afterwards reprinted the original in the VIIIth Vol. of Leland's *Itinerary*, published A. D. 1712, from an excellent ancient manuscript, as he terms it, in the Bodleian Library [1], collating it with Mr. Stowe's impression. This he did, in pursuance of a wish formerly expressed by Mr. William Burton, in his *Commentary on the Itinerary of Antoninus*, p. 172, for a better and more correct edition of it [2].

The laborious Mr. John Strype, A. D. 1720, corrected Stowe's edition by a MS. in the archives of the city of London [3]; but does not appear to have made any use of Mr. Hearne's publication. This has been copied in the several impressions of Strype's enlarged editions of Stowe's *Survey of London* which have since followed, the sixth and last whereof was published A. D. 1754.

The manuscripts of this little tract were thought by Mr. Hearne to be scarce; and this he imagined might be the reason, why 'some that have accounted otherwise very

[1] He terms it *Codex Maresballanus* in his edition of *Lel. Collect.* III. p. 421.

[2] Hearne, Pref. to Vol. VIII. of Leland's *Itinerary*.

[3] Strype, edit. of Stowe's *Survey*, II. p. 685, edit. 1754.

well for our other writers (meaning, I presume, Bale and Pits), have yet said nothing of this little piece, but quite left it out in their catalogues of Fitz-Stephen's works [1]. But the manuscripts, though Mr. Hearne happened to meet with no more than one, are by no means rare, since, as will appear by and by, there are no less than five [2]: And the true reason why the authors above-mentioned have not particularized this work, was, that they regarded it, and very justly, as part of a large production of *William's*, and consequently was included in their Accounts of that. This we shall have occasion to mention again in the sequel.

Mr. Joseph Sparke, after this, viz. A. D. 1723, reprinted Fitz-Stephen, very pompously and splendidly, from a manuscript of good estimation of his own, compared with another in the Cotton Library [3], as the introduction, or parcel, of the Life and Passion of Archbishop Becket, the larger work referred to above. This editor, withal, had recourse to the former editions of Stowe, Strype and Hearne, from which he has taken a few various readings; but, to say truth, he has acquitted himself but too negligently in that behalf.

That this piece was originally only a part of another work, we think is most clear from the last recited edition

[1] Hearne, Pref. to Vol. VIII. of Leland's Itinerary.

[2] See Mr. Hearne, ad p. 39 of his edition. Ld. Lyttelton, IV. p. 391, 8vo. speaks of many MSS. of the Life of Becket of which this tract was a part.

[3] Thus there appears to be five MSS. at least. One used by Mr. Stowe, the Bodleian transcribed by Mr. Hearne, Mr. Sparke's, the Cottonian, and a fifth in the archives of the city of London. Stowe's Survey, I. c. 5. edit. 1754. Also II. p. 685.

See the Readings of a sixth MS. from Lord Lansdowne's library by farther on.

by Mr. Sparke, where it is premised as an introduction to our Author's Life and Passion of St. Thomas, Archbishop and Martyr. And indeed it is apparently connected with that life; for having mentioned at the close of *his description* certain illustrious persons who were born in the city of London, and St. Thomas last, he immediately, *upon that*, enters on his Life, ' *Beatum Thomam, &c.*' But what is more remarkable, he has told us, p. 2. edit. Sparke, how he came to insert this description of the city of London in the Life of Becket: ' *Plato rempublicam oratione formavit; situm Africæ in Historia sua Sallustius descripsit, occasione Pœnorum Romanis rebellium, & Romanorum ad eos subjugandos sæpius transmissorum; et ego situm, & rempublicam Lundoniæ occasione beati Thomæ.*' *Plato dressed up a form of a republic in one of his works; Sallust in his history described the situation of Africa, on occasion of the rebellion of the Moors, and the frequent expeditions of the Romans to subdue them: I also here, in regard of St. Thomas, shall present a view of the site and constitution of the city of London.* Infomuch that it is plainly not a separate detached work of the Author's, though in some manuscripts it may appear as such, but a preliminary or portion of a larger performance, the Life of St. Thomas, and is thereunto prefixed in professed imitation of the Roman historian Sallust. John Leland, I observe, also takes it in that light [1].

[1] Leland in Tanner's Bibliotheca, p. 285; and so we are to understand him in Collect. III. p. 410.

In the Bodleian manuscript, whence Mr. Hearne formed his edition, as likewise in Stowe, there are certain *Lemmata*, or Titles, prefixed to the different clauses or paragraphs of the work : But these I have rejected, as not appearing in Mr. Sparke's MS. and consequently as adventitious, but chiefly as incongruous, if the piece be considered as part of a work destitute throughout of the like heads or titles.

Our Author has sometimes been confounded with Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal ; for whereas in Polychronicon, VII. cap. 25, speaking of K. Richard I. [1] the Author says, ‘ Steven of Caunterburye descryved clerly his maners and his dedes. And by cause this story sholde not misse the noble dedes of soo grate a Duke, I have studyed to take the flowres of Stevens booke.’ Leland [2], Bale, Pits, and Burton [3], have all taken this Author to be William Fitz-Stephen : But nevertheless it was the Archbishop, Stephen Langton, that wrote the Life of K. Richard I. [4] ; and the error, probably, arose from our Author's being sometimes called *Cantuariensis* [5], and Stephanides [6] ; terms which, at first sight, might seem to comport with Stephen Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the other hand, our Author's Life of Becket, of

[1] Not Henry II, as Leland has it. Tanner's Biblioth. p. 285.

[2] Leland in Tanner, l. c.

[3] Burton, Comment. in Antonin. Itin. p. 172.

[4] Nicholson, p. 78. Tanner, in Biblioth. p. 285.

[5] Tanner, l. c. Strype, p. 679.

[6] Idem.

which

which the Description of London is a part, has been conferred on Johannes Sarisberienfis [1]; and for this there was indeed some handle, since, though the title of the MS. whence Mr. Sparke printed that Life, seems to have run ‘Vita Sancti Thomæ, Archiepiscopi et Martyris, a ‘Willielmo filio Stephani;’ yet he has given it more largely in the preceding leaf. ‘Vita Sancti Thomæ, Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, a Willielmo Stephanide, Johanne Sarisberienfi, Episcopo Carnotensi, et aliis auctoribus coætaneis conscripta.’ But the internal evidence is so cogent, in favour of William Fitz-Stephen [2], and on the contrary runs so strong against John of Salisbury [3], or indeed any other, that there is no room for us to think of any Author but Fitz-Stephen.

William Fitz-Stephen, called also Stephanides and Cantuariensis [4], was a person of excellent learning for that age [5]. He was well versed in Horace, Virgil, Sallust, Ovid, Lucan, Persius, Macrobius, with perhaps many others of the Latin Classics, and had even peeped into Plato and some of the Greeks [6]. To be short, he appears to have been as intimately acquainted with the An-

[1] Idem.

[2] See the Prologue, and the passages adduced below.

[3] P. 82, 85, edit. Sparke. Also p. 24, 33, 60, where our Author always speaks of him as a third person, no way concerned in this work.

[4] I suspect, however, there may be some mistake in this, and that *Gulielmus Cantuariensis* was a different person. See Ld. Lyttelton, IV. p. 387.

[5] Leland in Tanner, l. c. & Collect. III. p. 420. Wm. Burton, l. c. Hearne, Pref. to Vol. I. of Leland's Itin. p. iv. Stowe, Surv. II. p. 679.

[6] P. 2. 87. edit. Sparke.

cients as Peter of Blois, Saxo Grammaticus, or John of Salisbury, in whose age there was a bright scintillation of good learning for a time, far beyond what either went before or followed after. If he was in some respects a little too credulous [1], and in others was imposed upon by the historical romance of Jeffrey of Monmouth, these are pitiable weaknesses, to be imputed to the general blindness of the times; especially as in respect of Jeffrey he had probably never seen William of Newburgh's History of his own times, or Giraldus Cambrensis' Description of Wales, in both which Jeffrey's History is proscribed and condemned; possibly their pieces might not have been published at the time William Fitz-Stephen wrote.

Some again may think they discover certain exaggerations in him [2]; but even this may be allowed to be a venial fault in a panegyrist, under which denomination our Author apparently falls. In respect of the merit of Fitz-Stephen's composition, I shall add nothing here, to what has been delivered in the Preface, but shall immediately proceed to speak of the circumstances of his life.

William Fitz-Stephen was of Norman extraction [3], but born of respectable parents in London [4], whence he writes of himself: *'Ejusdem domini mei (Thomæ Becket) concivis.'* *I was a fellow-citizen with my lord.* But I shall insert here at large the account which he gives of

[1] In respect of the signs and wonders he relates concerning Becket.

[2] Ld. Lyttelton, II. p. 480, 491. III. p. 274.

[3] Leland, in Tanner.

[4] Bale. See our Commentary.

himself

himself in the prologue to the Life of the Archbishop, his friend and patron. ‘Ejusdem domini mei concivis, clericus, & convictor; & ad partem sollicitudinis ejus oris ipsius invitatus alloquio, fui in Cancellaria [1] ejus dictator; in capella, eo celebrante, subdiaconus [2]; sedente eo ad cognitionem causarum, epistolarum, & instrumentorum, quæ afferebantur, lector, & aliquarum, eo quandoque jubente, causarum patronus; concilio Northamptoniæ habito, ubi maximum fuit rerum momentum, cum ipso interfui [3]; passionem ejus Cantuariæ inspexi [4]; cætera plurima, quæ hic scribuntur, oculis vidi, auribus audiivi, quædam a consociis didici relatoribus.’ *I was a fellow-citizen with my lord, one of his clerks, and an inmate in his family: And as by express invitation I was called to his service, I became a remembrancer in his chancery; a sub-deacon in his chapel whenever he officiated; and when he sat to hear and determine causes, a reader of the bills and petitions; and sometimes, when he was pleased to order it, I even performed the office of an advocate: I was present with him at Northampton, where the most important matters concerning him were agitated; I was an ocular witness of his martyrdom at Canterbury; and all other things which are here delivered, I either saw with my own eyes, or heard with my own ears, or received from the narration of faithful relators.* Leland

[1] In *Lel. Collect.* III. p. 420, you have *Scriba in C Angl.* which no doubt is to be filled up *scriba in Cancellaria Angl.*

[2] Leland calls him a *Deacon*. *Collectan.* III. p. 420; but quære?

[3] P. 35, 41, 47. edit. Sparke.

[4] P. 85.

tells us, that William travelled on his education to France, and that on his return, his erudition, which was conspicuous, both as a classic and a divine, recommended him to the notice of Becket, with whom he grew particularly familiar. All we know more of him is, that he was a Monk of Canterbury [1], was dispatched to his Holiness the Pope, who was then probably at Rome, or Benevento, once at least [2], and was personally present, as he tells us above, at the Archbishop's murder, continuing with him along with Robert, Canon of Merton [3], the Archbishop's Confessor, and Edward Grim, or Grime [4], when Johannes Sarisberienfis, and the rest of the Archbishop's Clerks, deserted him [5].

He has reported a speech which he made, on occasion of the Archbishop's sitting alone, with the Cross in his hand, at Northampton, when he was forsaken by his suffragans, and expected, as he relates it, to be assaulted and murdered. This speech is memorable, and breathes such a true Christian spirit, that it will redound much to William's honour to recite it. Herbert; who I think was Preceptor in Divinity to Becket [6], recommended it to the Archbishop,

[1] P. 84. Also Leland.

[2] P. 42. Alexander III. removed from France into Italy, A. 1165. Ld. Lytelton, IV. p. 95.

[3] P. 85, 88.

[4] P. 86. This person behaved nobly to his master on the occasion, by receiving the first stroke made at the Archbishop's head by Wm. Tracy with a sword, upon his own arm, whereby he was dangerously wounded, p. 87.

[5] P. 85.

[6] P. 41.

if any violent attempt was made upon his person, immediately to excommunicate the parties. Upon this, our Author, who sat at the Prelate's feet, said, loud enough to be heard by him, ' Far be that from my Lord. The holy ' Apostles and Martyrs, when they suffered, did not be- ' have in that manner. Rather, if any thing should hap- ' pen of that sort, let him pray for his enemies and forgive ' them, and possess himself in patience. For should it so ' fall out that he suffers for the cause of Justice and for ' the liberty of the Church, his soul, through God's grace, ' will rest in peace, and his memory be blessed. Whereas, ' should he denounce a sentence of excommunication ' against them, it would appear, that from anger and impa- ' tience he had revenged himself in that, the only way he ' could: And, doubtless, would act contrary to precept, ' since St. Gregory writes to the Archbishop Januarius, ' *Nil te offendis de cœlestibus cogitare, sed terrenam te habere* ' *conversationem significas, dum pro vindicta propriæ injuriæ,* ' *quod sacris regulis prohibetur, maledictionem Anathematis* ' *invexisti* [1]. You little shew that you mind heavenly things, ' but on the contrary convince us, that you have your conver- ' sation upon earth, since in revenge of a personal injury, which ' is prohibited by the Divine Law, you have launched out your ' *Anathema* [2]."

Again, when William could not be permitted to speak to the Archbishop, as he was sitting in that posture, and was placed in that dangerous and desperate situation, not

[1] Joh. Diaconus in Vit. Greg. M. lib. iii. col. 61. edit. Paris, 1619.

[2] P. 41. edit. Sparke.

knowing what he had to expect, whether life or death, according to his relation, he made signs to him in the best manner he could, for him to have respect unto the Crucifix which he had in his hand, and to draw courage and comfort from that representation of Christ. The Archbishop understood him; and many years after, when he was an exile in France, and *William* called upon him there, he was graciously pleased to mention that circumstance to him with gratitude and thankfulness [1].

In regard of the age when our Author lived, that is sufficiently clear from the premises; but as to the particular time or year when he composed his work, writers vary. Mr. Burton, whose Commentary on the Itinerary was printed A. 1658, puts it too generally, *above four hundred years ago* [2], which does not at all satisfy us.

Others reckon he died A. 1191 [3], and so the Note in the Bodleian MS. from John Bale: 'Vixit regnante R. Stephano, scripsit regnante H. II. obiit regnante Richardo I. An. Dom. 1191 [4].' Stowe accordingly thinks he wrote in the reign of Henry II.; but Bp. Nicholson opines it was *about the year* 1190, or the beginning of Richard I.; and so Maitland, p. 1199. It will appear, however, that Bale and Stowe were right.

Mr. Hearne says, 'A little before Gyraldus [Cambrensis] flourished, another *eminently* learned Person, William Ste-

[1] P. 42.

[2] Burton ad Antonin. Itin. p. 172. So also J. Stowe, II. p. 679.

[3] Bale; Pits; Anecdotes of Brit. Topogr. p. 281.

[4] P. 3. edit. Hearne.

‘phanides, or Fitz-Stephen, who writ a short but excellent Description of London, in an elegant style, considering the age in which the Author lived [1].’ Now Giraldus is said to have been 70 years of age A. 1210 [2], so that he was born A. 1140; and he wrote the Itinerary of Wales, when 40 years old, or 1180 [3]. Thus it is true that William Fitz-Stephen was living and flourishing before 1180, as Mr. Hearne asserts; but then this is not precise enough in regard to the time when *William* composed his work, which, this allegation notwithstanding, might not be penned till 1190, or the reign of Richard I.

We shall try, in the best manner we can, to adjust this matter. There is a remarkable passage at the close of the *Description*, which perhaps may contribute to that purpose; but before we can ground any ratiocination upon it, the reading must be previously settled, and the true interpretation put upon it, as at present it appears not to be rightly understood. The Words are, ‘Lundonia, et modernis temporibus, reges illustres magnificosque peperit, Imperatricem Matildem, Henricum regem tertium, & beatum Thomam,’ &c. *London also, in more modern times, hath been the cradle of some illustrious and great Princes, the Empress Matilda, King Henry III, and the blessed Thomas, &c.* Mr. Hearne is for amending this passage; for he notes ‘sic etiam in Stoveo, sed *secundum*, ut puto, corrigi debet. Hinc autem colligo codicem hunc [Bodleianum] reg-

[1] Hearne, Pref. to Vol. I. of Lel. Itin. p. iv.

[2] Bale and Pits.

[3] Leland in Tanneri Biblioth. — Giraldus.

“nante Henrico III. scriptum fuisse, & mendam hanc scribam
 “attribuendam esse; id quod etiam constat ex chronico
 “quodam breviculo cum hoc codice compacto, & eadem
 “manu exarato, quod ad Henrici III. tempora usque
 “pertingit.” Mr. Strype in like manner conjectures that
 for *tertium* we ought to read *secundum potius*; for, says he,
 “mortuus erat Stephanides ante Henrici III. tempus, nisi
 “forte hoc manu posteriori additum [1].” Now the argu-
 ment Mr. Hearne uses for throwing the blame of this error
 upon the scribe, who might live, he thinks, in the reign
 of Henry III. carries little or no weight, as the chronicle
 he speaks of might be written in the same hand, and bound
 up along with our Description, though this latter was com-
 posed even in that reign. So again the suggestion of Mr.
 Strype, that possibly *tertium* might be added by a later
 hand, is all a meer groundless surmise. For, to be short,
 all the MSS. agree in reading *tertium*, (and so Leland
 gives it in Collect. III. p. 422), and therefore there seems
 to be no room for an alteration; and then, what is still
 more cogent, and indeed insuperable, Henry II. was not
 born at London, any more than Henry III. but at Mentz
 in Normandy [2], a circumstance which Fitz-Stephen
 could not but know. Wherefore some other way of
 resolving the difficulty must be thought of, if possible, for
 the saving of our Author’s credit.

[1] Strype in Stowe’s Survey of London, p. 682, vol. II. edit. 1754.

[2] Sandford’s Genealog. Hist. p. 60.

Mr.

Mr. Hearne and Mr. Strype, you observe, understand the words of King Henry III. and found their correction upon that. And so far they were right, as nobody, I believe, ever thought that Fitz-Stephen wrote so late as 1216, when Henry III. acceded. But now our author, in my opinion, does not mean Henry, son of K. John, whom we now commonly call Henry III. but Henry, son of Henry II. who was really born in London [1], was actually crowned, and upon occasion exercised all the rights and prerogatives of a King [2], but died in his father's life-time, A. D. 1182. This is the person whom our Author, as M. Paris [3], and [Mr. Stowe [4], calls Henry III. and with sufficient propriety, though we now, as his reign was concurrent with his father's, are agreed, following both ^{other} ~~Caus~~ ^{vouchers} ~~writers~~ therein, in styling Henry, son of John, King Henry III. Upon this supposition, all difficulties instantly vanish, the authority of the MSS. is supported, and our Author's credit safe without an emendation.

To make use now of the evidence this passage affords us. 'Tis demonstrable that *the Description* was written in the reign of Henry II.; it is confessedly a part of our Author's Life and Passion of Archbp. Becket: This point was established above; and that Life was *certainly* composed in that reign; for speaking, p. 16, edit. Sparke, of this King's

[1] Sandford, p. 66. Ld. Lyttelton, II. p. 298.

[2] Rapin, I. p. 237. Ld. Lyttelton, IV. p. 275.

[3] M. Paris, p. 121. Yet afterwards he symbolizes with other Authors, in terming Henry, son of John, King Henry the Third.

[4] Stowe's Survey, I. p. 309.

not

* *Stoke in Northamptonshire was granted in the time of Henry II. by William Earl of Essex to Roger Fitz Richard and his heirs in exchange for Linton. This Charter is without date, and concludes thus, "Notum sit omnibus quod istud excauitum factum fuit apud Wintoniam ad seccarium coram domino rege Henrico filio regis R. 2^{to} & baronibus suis: testibus &c." It is enrolled inter Mich. comman. 3rd Hen. II. rot. 19. a. (Madox. Hist. Excheq. 145. Bridges 134.) Gough's Land. vol. III. p. 170. See other instances cited in D^r Pegge's posthumous Work entitled "Anonymiana" 8^o Lond. 1809. p. 303.*

In Matthew Paris's
own Copy of his History
(Hist. Reg. Brit. Mus.
14 C. VII.) below the
Portrait of Henry II.
or rather between that
and the Portrait of Becket
stand the words in the
half figure of archbishop
and around the head
HENRI IVIOR

not retaining the bishopricks and abbeys in his hand during Becket's chancellorship, he observes, 'quod postea facit; quod amplius absit ab eo!' *As afterwards he did; may he do it no longer!* The last words fully imply, that the King in question was then living, as the wish would be perfectly absurd if he were then dead. In the next place, the piece was undoubtedly written after Becket's death, and the coronation consequently of Henry, son of Henry. The question then is, whether by the words, King *Henry III.* which are here under consideration, he meant not to express, that the Prince was then living? I conceive he did; since otherwise he would probably have made some addition, *lately deceased*, or the like. *The Description* was therefore written between 1170 and 1182, when the young King died.

But lest this should be thought too precarious and uncertain, the words not necessarily importing that the young King, whom he calls *Henry III.* was then alive, we shall endeavour to support it by the following topic; hoping it may not only establish the interval here pitched upon, but also ascertain the precise year of our Author's production.

He observes, p. 2, 'Est ibi [Lundoniæ] in ecclesia beati Pauli episcopalis sedes: quondam fuit metropolitana, & adhuc futura creditur, si remeaverint cives in insulam.' *The episcopal see is at St. Paul's Church: This was formerly metropolitanical, and 'tis thought will be so again, should the citizens return into the island;* plainly pointing to some certain juncture when a large body of the citizens of London were absent.

absent abroad. This must be A. 1174, when many English were in Ireland, and Henry II. and his sons had carried over with them a considerable number of citizens to France. The piece could not well be produced before that year, because certain differences and reconciliations are noticed in it to have happened between Henry II. and his son Henry, which did not take place till then [1]. The Author, for example, remarks, that Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, prayed sometimes for both Kings, and sometimes for the Father only, according as the two Kings agreed or disagreed [2]; which shews the piece must have been penned after those events: And it could not well be written after that year, because the citizens were then returned, with the Kings father, and son, from France.

It may be objected, perhaps, that the absence of the citizens here specified may allude to the numbers that embarked in the Crusade of 1188 [3], as all other matters coincide therewith. But to this I shall give a clear and very satisfactory answer. We can be sure the work was finished before A. D. 1179, in which year the King of France visited Becket's tomb [4]; for if that event, so honourable to his hero and patron, had intervened before he wrote, the Author, considering his turn of mind, and the panegyrical strain of his work, would infallibly have mentioned it p. 91, where he takes notice of the vast concourse

[1] Rapin, I. p. 238.

[2] Fitz-Stephen, p. 55.

[3] Carte, p. 718, seq.

[4] Rapin, I. p. 239.

of pilgrims that resorted to St. Thomas's shrine, Earls, Barons, and *many from foreign parts* [1]. But then you may say, This Argument, from the Author's silence on that head, weighs not much; for he does not notice the penance done at St. Augustine's by Henry II. which seems equally to redound to the honour of his Saint. I answer, the injunction of the penance was a secret article [2]; and as our Author never pretends to charge the King with ordering or commanding Becket's murder [3], it was much too tender a point for him to insist on or mention in the year 1174, when Henry was in the height of his prosperity, and had triumphed over his enemies in every quarter; and therefore, though in prudence he might omit this, he never would have suppressed an incident so extraordinary in favour of St. Thomas as the other. These things considered, I cannot investigate any more probable *era* for our Author's production than 1174, about four years after the Archbishop's death, a space sufficient for the notoriety of those pretended miracles he speaks of, as likewise for the pilgrimages, &c. But nevertheless, I willingly defer on this point, and all other matters here treated, to the judgment and candour of the learned Reader.

Several of the Hist. Notes hereafter inserted favour an opinion that this Work is not the entire production of Fitz-Stephen, but has probably had several passages inserted by later hands. N. C.

[1] *Omnem Angliæ habitatorem, & Comites & Barones, & vicina regna.*

[2] Rapin, I. p. 236.

[3] Fitz-Stephen, p. 78, seq. Indeed, p. 87, the Archbishop says to the assassins, 'hic facietis quod facere vultis, & quod vobis præceptum est;' but does not intimate that they had received their orders from the King. See *Ld. Lyttelton*, IV. p. 353, 411. *Gilbert Foliot*, Bp. of London, was more suspected than the King. *Wharton*, *Episc. Lond.* p. 68; but the suspicion was false, even in regard to him.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. William Maitland's History of London is frequently cited in the following Commentary, when John Stowe or Mr. Strye might with equal propriety have been referred to; but this is done on presumption, that Maitland's Volumes are probably in more hands than those of Stowe and Strye.

T H E
L I F E O F S A I N T T H O M A S,
A R C H B I S H O P A N D M A R T Y R,
B Y
W I L L I A M F I T Z - S T E P H E N.

T H E P R O L O G U E.

TO the Glory of God, and the perpetual commemoration of St. Thomas; for the benefit and edification of all who shall either read or hear his story, I, William Fitz-Stephen, have attempted to write the Life and Passion of that excellent Prelate. I was a fellow-citizen with my Lord [1], one of his clerks, and an inmate in his family [2]:
And

T H E C O M M E N T A R Y.

1. 'Fellow-citizen with my Lord.'] The Author hath informed us more than once in this work, that Archbishop Becket was born in London, whence Leland, Bale, &c. all agree, in representing Fitz-Stephen as a native of London, and very justly. See the Dissertation. It was this circumstance, probably, as Leland also observes, that occasioned our Author to give us a Description of that City; but the ostensible motive was, as he tells us himself, its being the birth-place of Becket.

2. 'Inmate in his family.'] *Convictor*. This is further evidenced by his
D 2 being

And as by exprefs invitation I was called to his fervice, I became a remembrancer in his chancery [3], a fub-deacon in his chapel [4] whenever he officiated [5]; and when he fat to hear and determine caufes, a reader of the bills and petitions; and fometimes, when he was pleafed to order it, I even performed the office of an advocate: I was prefent with him at Northampton [6], where the moft important matters concerning him were agitated; I was an ocular witnefs of his Martyrdom at Canterbury [7]: And all other things which are here delivered, I either faw with my own eyes, or heard with my own ears, or received from the narration of faithful relators.

being a fub-deacon in his private chapel. See Note 4. It probably means that he eat at Becket's own table; fee *Ld. Lyttelton*, IV. p. 6.

3. 'A remembrancer in his chancery.'] *Dictator*. As this word fignifies both a writer and a remembrancer, fee *Du Fresne*; and our Author appears to have been more than a common writer; it was thought proper to render it by the latter term. *Lel.* in *Collect.* III. p. 420, files him *Scriba*.

4. 'A fub-deacon in his chapel.'] The Lord Chancellor being in thefe times commonly a prelate, or other great ecclefiastic, he had the care and ordering of the King's chapel. *Ld. Lyttelton*, II. p. 313. But I underftand this paffage rather of the Archbishop's private domeftic chapel, as our Author was entertained in his family, and that the Archbishop was not a Priest at the time that he exercifed the office of Chancellor, and confequently did not then officiate. *Leland* files *Fitz-Stephen a Deacon*, and he might be fuch afterwards; but *quere*.

5. 'Whenever he officiated.'] Which the great prelates ufually did on high feftivals; fee an example of this in our Author, p. 80, edit. *Sparke*.

6. 'Prefent with him at Northampton.'] See the *Differtation*.

7. 'Ocular witnefs of his Martyrdom at Canterbury.'] See the *Differtation*.

Plato

Plato dressed up a form of a republic in one of his works; Sallust in his History described the situation of Africa, on occasion of the rebellion of the Moors, and the frequent expeditions of the Romans to subdue them; I also here, in regard to St. Thomas, shall present a view of the site and constitution of the city of London.

A Description of the most noble City of LONDON.

Amongst the noble and famous cities of the world, this of London, the capital of the kingdom of England [8], is one of the most renowned, on account of its wealth, its extensive trade and commerce, its grandeur and magnificence. It is happy in the wholesomeness of its climate, in the profession of the Christian religion, the strength of its fortresses, the nature of its situation, the honour of its citizens, the chastity of its matrons, and even in the sports and pastimes there used, and the number of illustrious persons that inha-

8. 'The capital of the kingdom of England.' Ld. Lyttelton observes, 'This title perhaps might have been formerly disputed by *Winchester*, the royal seat of the West-Saxons, and the place where the *Norman Kings* had usually kept their *regalia* and treasure. But the latter having suffered a great diminution of its splendour, in the civil war between *Stephen* and the Empress *Matilda*, could no longer stand in competition with the former. The northern metropolis, *York*, was also much declined from its pristine greatness and opulence, by the devastations it had suffered in the reign of William the Conqueror, and by a fire, which had consumed a part of it, in that of *Stephen*.' III. p. 277.

bit it. Of these particulars we shall exhibit a more distinct representation [9].

There, then,

“ Men’s minds are soften’d by a clement sky ;”

not so, however, as to make them prone to lasciviousness, but only to banish all rudeness and ferity, by making them liberal and benevolent.

The episcopal see is at St. Paul’s Church : This was formerly metropolitical [10], and ’tis thought will be so again, should the citizens return into the island [11]; unless the archiepiscopal rank of the Martyr St. Thomas, and his corporal presence there, should for ever appropriate that dignity to Canterbury, where it is now lodged. But as

9. ‘ A more distinct representation.’] The particulars here recited ^{from} ~~from~~ so many heads or subjects, and which consequently are the basis of those *Lemmata* which appear in the Bodleian and other manuscripts, though we have thought proper to discard them. See the *Variantes Lectiones* of the Latin Text.

10. ‘ Formerly metropolitical.’] In the British times. See Abp. Parker de Vetust. Eccl. Brit. p. 14, seq. and Mr. Strype, II, p. 118, edit. 1754.

11. ‘ ’Tis thought will be so again, should the citizens return into the ‘ island.’] Concerning the latter clause of this sentence, as contributing to ascertain the precise year of the composition of this work, see the Dissertation. The former part alludes to a desire ^{imposed} ~~imposed~~ to Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, of making his see metropolitan, and superior to Canterbury. Hence Mr. Wharton de Episc. London. p. 61, says, ‘ Accusant ‘ illum [Gilbertum] Vitæ S. Thomæ scriptores; quòd ad Archiepiscopatum aspiraverit; saltem contenderit, ut Cantuariensi debilitato Archiepiscopatu, *pa’em dignitatem ad sedem suam postliminio revocaret.*’ And Becket himself says of him, ‘ Gloriatur, quod *Cathedram Archiepiscopalem Londoniis statuet,*’ &c. See more on this subject in Mr. Wharton.

This

This Saint has ennobled both these cities, London by his birth [12], and Canterbury by his Martyrdom, they both, in respect of this Saint, and indeed with justice, have much to allege reciprocally one against the other. In point of divine worship, there are in London and the suburbs thirteen large conventual churches [13], and one hundred and twenty-six parochial ones [14]:

On the east stands the palatine tower [15], a fortress both large and strong, the walls and body of which are erected upon deep foundations, and built with a cement

12. 'London by his birth.'] See above, Note 1. The observation in appearance is trivial, but carries some weight with it nevertheless, as Becket was the first Englishman since the latter times of the Conqueror, that was either Chancellor or Archbishop; it being a consummate piece of policy in the Normans to keep those great dignities in their own hands. This matter is finely illustrated by a noble Author in *The History of the Life and Age of Henry II.* vol. II. p. 310, seq. The city of London was consequently highly ennobled in those times by the birth of so illustrious a personage as Becket, who actually filled both posts.

13. 'Thirteen large conventual churches.'] For these I shall refer to Peter de Blois, epist. 151, and Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

14. 'One hundred and twenty-six parochial ones.'] Peter de Blois, epist. 151; Newcourt's *Repertorium*; and Maitland's *Hist. of London*, Book III. Leland, however, in his copy found *one hundred and twenty-seven*. See *Collect. III.* p. 421.

15. 'The palatine tower.'] He either gives the tower of London this epithet from the *palace* there, see Maitland, p. 37, edit. 1756, and more at large p. 146, seq.; or from its peculiar jurisdiction, for which see *Ld. Lyttelton*, III. p. 139. There had been another fortress called *the palatine tower* in the city, *Wren's Parentalia*, p. 272. *Dugd. Hist. of St. Paul's*, p. 6; but this was destroyed long before our Author wrote.

tempered

tempered with the blood of beasts [16]: On the west are two castles well fortified [17]; and the city wall is both high and thick [18], with seven double gates [19], and many towers or turrets on the north side thereof [20], placed at proper distances. London once had its walls and towers, in like manner, on the south [21]; but that vast river, the Thames, which abounds with fish, enjoys the benefit of tides, and washes the city on this side, hath in

16. 'Built with a cement tempered with the blood of beasts.' This can be only some idle, vulgar notion.

17. 'On the west are two castles well fortified.' Baynard Castle and Mountfitchet; for which see Maitland, p. 21, 110, and 877; also, Ld. Lyttelton, III. p. 273; and Bagford's Letter to Mr. Hearne in *Lel. Collect.* I. p. lxxvi.

Helena vero Britannia
notulis alumnæ Londoniæ
muris, quod adhuc superest
unipisæ fectur
Sen. Hæmfrid. Hist.
lib. 1.
18. 'The city wall is both high and thick.' The wall was probably built by Theodosius about A. D. 368; Maitland, p. 20. Mr. Bagford, however, thinks London was encompassed with a wall in the time of Constantine the Great; *Lel. Collect.* I. p. lxxi.

19. 'With seven double gates.' The seven gates are supposed to be Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Newgate, Ludgate, and the postern near the tower. Maitland, p. 22.

20. 'Many towers or turrets on the north side thereof.' For these turrets in the city wall towards the north, 15 in number, see Maitland, p. 31, seq.

21. 'Once had its walls and towers, in like manner, on the south.' For the demolition of the city wall and its turrets, on the south, next the Thames, by the river and its tides, see Maitland, p. 20, seq. where our Author's assertion concerning the subversion of them by the river, on this side, is well defended against the suggestions of Mr. Salmon. Consult Maitland also again, p. 31. Ld. Lyttelton very judiciously observes, 'that in Henry the Second's reign, it was not necessary to repair the ruined wall of the city along the river, as there was no danger of an enemy's being able to sail up it, after the tower and bridge were built.' III. p. 273.

a long tract of time totally subverted and carried away the walls in this part. On the west again, and on the bank of the river, the Royal Palace exalts its head, and stretches wide [22] an incomparable structure furnished with bastions and a breast-work, at the distance of two miles from the city, but united to it as it were by a populous suburb [23].

Adjoining to the buildings all round lie the gardens of those citizens who dwell in the suburbs, which are well furnished with trees, are spacious, and beautiful.

On the north are corn-fields, pastures, and delightful meadows, intermixed with pleasant streams, on which stands many a mill [24], whose clack is so grateful to the

22. 'The Royal Palace exalts its head and stretches wide.'] The King's Palace at Westminster. Sparke has *fusum*, which respects *palatium*; Stowe & Hearne & Lel. in Collect. *fursum*, an adverb, to be joined with *eminet*. Ld. Lyttelton, III. p. 273, retains both, *rising high and stretching wide*; and I thought I could not do better than follow so great an example.

23. 'United to it, as it were, by a populous suburb.'] The Strand, however, at this time, was not altogether a continued street, but had frequent chafms in it, as being a place of residence for many of the nobility, who had ample mansions there. See the plan of the city of London, made about A. D. 1560, and re-engraved by Mr. Geo. Vertue A. 1748; and yet many buildings, no doubt, had been erected in the Strand between the reign of King Henry the Second and that of Queen Elizabeth. Besides, the village of Charing interposed in these days between the Strand and Westminster. Maitland, p. 1344.

24. 'Many a mill.'] Hence *Turnmill Brook*, which ran under Holbourne Bridge. Maitland, p. 83, 1380. For the river of Wells, once a considerable stream, see Bagford's Letter to T. Hearne in Lel. Collect. I. p. LXIV.

Sabbot who wrote Notes on Antonine's Itinerary in the reign of Henry VIII. seems to have seen this description of Fitzstephen for speaking concerning London in the 3d. He says "Lagissa nemini Westminster epe milla passus extra Londonem" "non propeus Urbis pars est."

ear. Beyond them an immense forest [25] extends itself, beautified with woods and groves, and full of the lairs and coverts of beasts and game, stags, bucks, boars, and wild bulls [26]. The fields abovementioned are by no means hungry gravel or barren sands, but may vie with the fer-

25. 'An immense forest extends itself.' The forest of Middlesex, which was not deaforested till A. 1218, in the reign of King Henry the Third. Maitland, p. 78. This forest is not mentioned in the catalogue of forests given us by Sir Henry Spelman in his Glossary; *Enfield Chase*, however, is thought to be a small remainder of it. *Ld. Lyttelton*, III. p. 274, where his Lordship observes, Fitz-Stephen 'also takes notice, that it was full of 'yew trees, the growth of which was particularly encouraged in those days, 'and for many succeeding ages, because the wood of them was esteemed the 'best for making bows.' Yews there were probably many amongst the other trees, for the reason which his Lordship assigns: The Author, however, does not particularly specify them, but only speaks generally *Saltus nemorosi*. It has been also said, and from our Author, that the forest abounded with chefnut-trees; but see the Hon. Daines Barrington in *Phil. Transf.* for 1769, who justly exculpates Fitz-Stephen.

26. 'And wild bulls.' Mr. Sparke here has *urforum Sylvestrium*, but I chuse to followe Stowe, Hearne, & *Lel.* in *Collect.* III. p. 421. For though, as has been shewn by Mr. Pegge (see the paper on the seat of the *Coritani*, annexed to the Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin) this island was once infested with bears, yet there was scarcely any remaining in our Author's days, and so near the metropolis. Hence also, I conceive, the *urfi immanes* mentioned afterwards in this work, as baited by dogs, were beasts imported hither, from abroad. These bulls were probably either *buffalos*, see King Cnut's *Constitutiones de Foresta* in Spelman's Gloss. p. 241; or like the beasts of Andalusia in Spain. *Lady's Travels*, II. p. 57, which I presume are small. See Whitaker, *Hist. of Manchester*, p. 340.

tile plains of Asia, as capable of producing the most luxuriant crops, and filling the barns of the hinds and farmers,

“ — with Ceres’ golden sheaf.”

Round the city again, and towards the north, arise certain excellent springs at a small distance, whose waters are sweet, salubrious, clear, and

“ Whose runnels murmur o’er the shining stones.”

Amongst these, Holywell, Clerkenwell, and St. Clement’s Well [27], may be esteemed the principal, as being much the best frequented, both by scholars from the schools, and the youth of the city, when in a summer’s evening they are disposed to take an airing. This city, on the whole, is doubtless most charming, at least when it has the happiness of being well governed [28].

In respect of the inhabitants, the city may be proud of its inmates, who are well furnished with arms, and are numerous.

27. ‘Holywell, Clerkenwell, and St. Clement’s Well.’] Holywell, the literal translation of *Fons sacer*, was near Shoreditch. Maitland, p. 83, 1368. Tanner, Notitia, p. 306. — Clerkenwell, the middle syllable being an ancient plural termination, answers exactly to *fons clericorum*, and is now well known: however, see Maitland, p. 1364. — As to St. Clement’s Well, see Maitland, p. 83, 1336, 1346. These springs we must suppose were all at this time in a very rural state.

28. ‘Whenever it has the happiness of being well governed.’] A fling, as I take it, at King Henry the Second, whom the Author, as a partizan of Becket’s, was not disposed to esteem or think well of.

merous. In the time of the late war, when K. Stephen directed a muster, it turned out, of effective men, no less than twenty thousand horse properly accoutred, and sixty thousand foot[29]. The citizens of London every where and throughout the whole kingdom are esteemed the politest of all others, in their manners, their dress, and the elegance and splendour of their tables. Inasmuch, that whilst the inhabitants of other cities are stiled *Citizens*, they are

29. 'Twenty thousand horse . . . and sixty thousand foot.'] Ld. Lyttelton observes, that in the account our Author here gives 'of the number of fighting men . . . he exaggerates most enormously . . . whereas Peter of Blois, at that time Archdeacon of London, in a letter to the Pope, reckons 'all the inhabitants of that city at no more than forty thousand.' III. p. 274; and see Maitland, p. 736. His Lordship goes on; 'If there was any muster, it must have contained the *militias* of Middlesex, Kent, and other adjacent counties, which may have been drawn together by that Monarch, and united to the *militia* of London, on some occasion, during 'the course of the civil war between him and the Empress.' I make no doubt but there was a muster, and probably the forces issued from the city, which took part with King Stephen, as from a place of rendezvous; but then, as his Lordship remarks, the 20,000 horse and 60,000 foot could not possibly be all citizens, but a joint *militia* from the neighbouring counties. If we are to restrict the numbers to the city, and any one manuscript would bear me out, I should be for reading 2000 horse and 6000 foot. The foot, I presume, in respect of the horse, were to be in the proportion of three to one: so that if either of the numbers were once wrong, the other would of course be adjusted to it. Leland in Collect. III. p. 421, has 40,000 foot, and so Stowe I. p. 295. (but p. 309, 'tis 60,000) where it is suggested such large muster might be owing to the nobility, &c. residing there; therefore quære, for the households were then very numerous.

dignified

dignified with the name of *Barons* [30]: And with them an oath is the end of all strife [31].

The Matrons of the City are perfect *Sabines* [32].

30. 'Inasmuch, that whilst the inhabitants of other cities are stiled Citizens, they are dignified with the name of Barons.' This clause appears not in Stowe's and Hearne's MSS. but it is nevertheless extremely proper and pertinent, and probably came from the Author's pen. Sir Henry Spelman writes in his Glossary, v. BARO. 'Barones de London, i. e. *Cives seu homines de London*. Ita sæpe in antiquis paginis . . . aliàs autem dici videtur de civibus in genere (non sine nota eminentiæ) aliàs de primariis tantum. In genere, ut M. Paris in Hen. III. An. Dom. 1253, [p. 863] *Londonienses quos propter civitatis dignitatem et civium antiquitatem, Barones consuevimus appellare, &c.*' and so we are to understand it here. See Ld. Lyttelton, III. p. 143, 351; where however his Lordship adds, 'Yet I hardly think the inferior citizens could ever be called barons, but only the magistrates, or those in whom the power of the city resided.' See also Maitland, p. 1021. Indeed at first sight it appears to be most natural, that by *Barones* in these cases should be meant the more eminent citizens; and yet, when one considers that the inhabitants of the cinque ports were in general called *Barones*, Spelman, v. BARO; and that Baro was originally equivalent to *vir* or *homo*, ibidem; there seems to be no impropriety in extending the term to the citizens of London universally, as Fitz-Stephen and M. Paris have done. See Camd. Brit. ORDERS OF ENG.

31. 'And with them an oath is the end of all strife.' These words also, which are taken from Hebr. vi. 16, occur not in Stowe and Hearne.

32. 'The matrons of the city are perfect Sabines.' This is a most comprehensive and emphatical term, the *Sabine* women being eminent for their chastity, industry, and frugality; in short, for every quality respectable in good housewives. Hor. Epod. II. and Annotations. He commended the city before on the score of its *Pudicitia Matronalis*.

Stowe Survey edit. 1663. p. 317. mentions a Seal of the City of London, with this Inscription on one side. SIGILLVM. BARONVM. LONDONIARVM. A copy of which I saw in 1807 in the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer. Again in Mait. Paris. Convocaverunt totius Civitatis cives, quos Barones vocant. Edit. 1684. p. 335.

The three principal churches in London are privileged by grant and ancient usage with schools [33], and they are all very flourishing. Often indeed through the favour and countenance of persons eminent in philosophy, more schools are permitted. On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron Saint is solemnized, the masters convene their scholars [34]. The youth, on that occasion, dispute

33. 'The three principal churches in London are privileged by grant and ancient usage with schools.'] These churches, according to Mr. Strype, were St. Paul's, the Priory of the Trinity, and S. Martin-le-grand. Sir Geo. Buck, however, in *the third University of England*, p. 1065, says, 'Our antiquaries affirm, that they were St. Paul's, Westminster, and Saint Peter's in Cornhill, having good warrant for this their assertion, 'by circumstances, traditions, and some matters of record.' But our Author never speaks of Westminster as a part of London. And I have some doubt whether Mr. Strype be right, as in K. Stephen's time, none were permitted to teach school in the city of London without a licence from Henry, schoolmaster of St. Paul's, except the schoolmasters of St. Mary Bow and St. Martin's-le-grand. Dugd. Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 9. Whence it should seem, that the three schools intended by our Author were St. Paul's, Bow, and St. Martin's-le-grand. 'Tis certain, however, that there were no other schools properly authorized, or established in perpetuity, though now and then certain other schools might be permitted *pro tempore*, till 25 Hen. VI. Maitland, p. 193. In these schools were taught, not only Grammar, but Poetry, Rhetoric and Logic. Lord Lyttelton accordingly observes, IV. p. 405, that *Schola* is tantamount to *University*. See his Lordship again, III. p. 275, and Du Fresne, VI. col. 223. The schools in London now are reckoned no fewer than 36, exclusive of those taught by private masters and dames, of academies, workhouses, &c.

34. 'On festivals, at those churches, where the Feast of the Patron-Saint is solemnized, the masters convene their scholars.'] By *Ecclesiae Festivæ*

*See Knight's life of
Lol. p. 110.*

*Universitas: where
all the seven sciences
were taught.*

dispute [35], some in the demonstrative way, and some logically. These produce their enthymemes [36], and those the more perfect syllogisms. Some, the better to shew their parts, are exercised in disputation, contending with one another, whilst others are put upon establishing some truth by way of illustration. Some sophists endeavour to apply, on feigned topics, a vast heap and flow of words; others to impose upon you with false conclusions.

Festivæ in the original, are meant, as I take it, those churches where the holiday of the tutelary saint was celebrated; St. Paul's, for example, on St. Paul's day, &c. Thus, the cathedral of Canterbury was dedicated at this time to the Trinity; and our Author writes, p. 24, 'octava die Pentecostes, *Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis festa die, viz. Sanctæ Trinitatis*, &c. which well explains this phrase, omitted in the Glossaries. *Magistri* here means *Ludimagistri* for the Author is still speaking of the schools; and by the ambiguous and equivocal word *Conventus*, assemblies of their scholars must consequently be intended, and so I have rendered it. Indeed Mr. Strype's reading seems to put the matter beyond all doubt; *magistri cum discipulis suis conventus, gratia exercitationis, celebrant*; and therefore I would gladly embrace it. There is no such custom now, for the scholars of different schools to meet and contend together; and Dr. Colet, in his Regulations for St. Paul's School, expressly forbids it. Maitland, p. 933. But yet annual exercises, and in some places under the name of *Probations*, are still performed in several of our schools, for the sake of shewing the improvement of the youth; which may be deemed a remain of the ancient practice here described by our Author.

35. 'The youth, on that occasion, dispute.'] *Scholars*, by which the students of the higher classes, Logicians, Rhetoricians, &c. are intended, as distinguished from the *pueri*, or boys below.

36. 'Enthymemes.'] The enthymeme is an argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition. Johnson.

As

As to the orators, some with their rhetorical harangues employ all the powers of persuasion, taking care to observe the precepts of art, and to omit nothing apposite to the subject. The boys of different schools wrangle with one another in verse; contending about the principles of Grammar, or the rules of the Perfect Tenses and Supines. Others there are, who in Epigrams, or other compositions in numbers, use all that low ribaldry we read of in the Ancients; attacking their school-masters, but without mentioning names, with the old Fescennine licentiousness, and discharging their scoffs and sarcasms against them; touching the foibles of their school-fellows, or perhaps of greater personages, with true Socratic wit, or biting them more keenly with a Theonine tooth[37]: The audience, fully disposed to laugh,

“ With curling nose ingeminate the peals.”

The followers of the several trades, the venders of various commodities, and the labourers of every kind, are daily to be found in their proper and distinct places[38,] according to their employments. And moreover, on the bank

37. ‘ Or biting them more keenly with a Theonine tooth.] See the Annotations to the Latin Life of Fitz-Stephen.

38. ‘ The followers of the several trades . . . are daily to be found in their proper and distinct places, &c.’] This is the case at this day in the *Bazars* of the east, and doubtless many conveniences arose from it. However, the union and conflux of the several trades and employments formerly into

bank of the river, besides the wine sold in ships [39] and

into one place here, is plainly evidenced to us by the names of many of our present streets; Corn-hill, Bread-street, Fish-street, Poultry, Vintry, Hosier's-lane, Milk-street, Cordwainer's-street, &c. (To these may be added, Wood-street, Honey-lane, and many others.) The original of this last term being unknown to many, I take this occasion to observe, that *Cordwainer*, which denotes a shoemaker, is the French *Cordouannier*, so called from the *Cordouan* leather which they wrought, denominated from the city of Cordoua in Spain, famous for its tanned goat-skins. For the case of the goldsmiths in Lombard-street and Cheapside, see Maitland, p. 301. 307. 926; and for this affair in general, the same Author, p. 892. But though our Author notes the several trades assembled in their respective quarters, he does not say they were incorporated into companies, as they were afterwards; indeed they certainly were not erected into charter companies till after A. D. 1180. See Maitland, p. 52.

39. 'Besides the wine sold in ships.' This is very particular, that wine should be retailed aboard ships. We have no such custom now. However, it should be recollected, that our wines at this time were chiefly imported, though perhaps not all (see *Archæologia Soc. Antiq.* vol. I. p. 319.) from the King's foreign dominions on the Continent, Poictou, Gasconne, Guienne, &c. Hence it is said below,

" — and Gallic wines."

Ld. Lyttelton says, III. p. 79, 'A principal branch of the imports, in the times of which I write, was *foreign wines*, which were chiefly brought from *France*. It appears by the Rolls, that in the fourteenth year of King John, duties were paid to that Prince for wines of Anjou, Auxere, and Gascony, besides others there called by the general name of *French*.' See also Mr. Barrington's *Observ. on the ancient Statutes*, p. 209; and Maitland, p. 1042, 1234. Ld. Lyttelton, however, shews, that about this time we had likewise some Saxon or Rhenish wines.

F

vaults,

vaults, there is a public eating-house or cook's-shop [40]. Here, according to the season, you may find victuals of all kinds, roasted, baked, fried or boiled. Fish large and small, with coarse viands for the poorer sort, and more delicate ones for the rich, such as venison, fowls, and small birds. In case a friend should arrive at a citizen's house, much wearied with his journey, and chuses not to wait, anhungred as he is, for the buying and cooking of meat,

"The water's serv'd, the bread's in baskets brought;"

and recourse is immediately had to the bank above-mentioned, where every thing desirable is instantly procured. No number so great, of knights or strangers, can either enter the city, at any hour of day or night, or leave it, but all may be supplied with provisions; so that those have no occasion to fast too long, nor these to depart the city without their dinner. To this place, if they are so disposed, they resort, and there they regale themselves, every man according to his abilities. Those who have a mind to indulge, need not hanker after sturgeon [41], or a Guinea fowl.

40. "There is a public eating-house or cook's-shop." Only one for the whole city? This is something extraordinary. We have nothing of the kind now, and doubtless it must have been a very large building. Leland gives it plurally, *publica coquinae*. Collect. III. 421. In Stowe, I. p. 293. it is called a *common Cookery*, or *Cooks row*, and not improperly.

41. "Sturgeon." *Acipenserem*. "Rondeletius fusc-admodum, nec minus erudite, docuit Acipenserem non alium quam *sturionem* antiquis fuisse. Quam.

fowl [42], or a Gelinote de Bois [43]; for there are delicacies enough to gratify their palates. It is a public eating-house, and is both highly convenient and useful to the city, and is a clear proof of its civilization. Hence, as we read in the Gorgias of Plato, *juxta medicinam esse cocorum officium, simulachrum, et adulationem, quartæ particulæ civilitatis* [44].

There

* Quam etiam sententiam amplectuntur Gesnerus et Aldrovandus. Salvianus cum Jovio consentit *Silurum* esse statuente; quam opinionem reprobant Gesnerus. At Aldrovandus litem conciliat, sturionemque tum *Silurum* veterum esse tum acipenserem docet. Id sane constat piscem omnium nobilissimum atque lautissimum habitum fuisse. Hearne. There seems to be no doubt but our Author means the sturgeon, though it is not so certain that the ancients intended that fish by this name. See Brit. Zoology, III. p. 97.

42. 'Or a Guinea fowl.'] *Vel Afram Avem*. This is an excellent reading in Mr. Sparke's MS. whereas Stowe and Hearne gave it without any sense, *vel aliam Avem*. It means perhaps the *Pintado*, see Hor. Epod. II. where the old scholiast writes 'Afram Avem, Gallinam Numidicam dicit, quæ magna est et pinguißima, quam et Garamantiam vocant et Africanam.' Mr. Strype's reading is not amiss, *Africanam Avem*.

43. 'Or a Gelinote de Bois.'] *Vel Atagenem Ianicum*, from Hor. Epod. II. which Monsieur Dacier interprets *une Gelinote de Bois*, the red game. 'Hæc avis (quam vel eandem esse nostræ Lagopodi alteræ, the red game, dicte, vel ei affinem censet Willughbeius) primum dignitatis gradum apud veteres obtinuit.' Hearne. And so Mr. Baxter, ad Horat. 'Atagen Lagopus est, vel Asiatica Perdix, quam vulgo Francolinum vocant.' Stowe calls it the *Godwit*.

44. 'Juxta medicinam esse cocorum officium, simulachrum, et adulationem, quartæ particulæ civilitatis.'] I have not attempted to translate this passage, as it appears to me upon comparing it with the Author, Platonis

There is also, without one of the city gates, and even in the very suburbs, a certain plain *field*, such both in reality and name [45]: Here, every Friday, unless it should happen to be one of the more solemn festivals, there is a celebrated rendezvous of fine horses brought thither to be sold. Thither come, either to look or to buy, a great number of persons resident in the city, Earls, Barons, Knights, and a swarm of Citizens. 'Tis a pleasing sight to behold the ambling nags [46] so smoothly moving, by raising and

Gorgias, p. 316, seq. to be maimed and imperfect, and, unless some better manuscript will assist us, incurable. Strype gives it 'next to the physician's art is the trade of cooks, the image and flattery of the fourth part of a city'; but the last words afford me no clear idea.

45. 'A certain *plain field*, such both in reality and name.'] Smithfield, or West-smithfield, which continues to enjoy its markets for horses and other cattle. It is called afterwards *suburbana planities*; and Smithfield means a *plain or smooth field*, *Smith* signifying *Smooth*, from the Saxon *ſmeoð*. Our Author takes no notice, in this passage, of Bartholomew Fair, though it was granted by K. Hen. II. Maitland, p. 989. Neither he, nor Strype, mentions the date of the grant; so that perhaps it might be posterior to the year 1174.

46. 'The ambling nags.'] *Gradarios*. The word *Nag* is either the Dutch *Nagge*, see Junii Etymolog. or it is our word an Hackney, an Hack, and by a *crasis* very common in our language, a Nack, or a Nag. As for *Gradarios*, vide Nonium, col. 492, and Du Fresne in voce. Maitland thinks, p. 1366, the word Hackney came into use from the citizens of London hiring horses to ride to Hackney; and no doubt general words have often arisen from local customs; but yet I hold it more probable, with Monsieur Menage, that it should come from the French Hacquenien, considering how generally the French tongue formerly prevailed in this coun-

pulling

putting down, alternately, the two side-feet together. In one part, there are horses better adapted to Esquires, whose motion is rougher [47], but yet expeditious: these lift up and lay down the two opposite fore and hind feet together. In another, the generous colts, not yet accustomed to the bridle,

“ Which, proudly prancing, place their shapely limbs.” In a third quarter are to be seen the horses for burthen [48], with their stout and strong limbs. And in a fourth, the more valuable hackneys and charging steeds [49], beautiful in shape, noble of stature, with ears and necks erect, and plump buttocks. In the movements of these, what the purchaser principally remarks, is, first, an easy pleasant

try; (vide Menage, Orig. de la Lang. Franc. in voce) or from the Spanish Hacanéa. Both Fr. and Span. may come from the Gothic; Akken.

47. ‘ Whose motion is rougher.’] *Durius incedentes*, by which he means trotters.

48. ‘ The horses for burthen.’] *Summarios*, from *summa*, a scam, as they call it in Kent, or a load of any thing. See below, p. 20, 77, and Spelm. Gloss. &c. *SUMA*, *SUMAGIUM*, and *SUMARIUS*. Strype renders it ridiculously, *Principal horses*. The French call them *Bêtes de Somme*.

* And in Pembrokeshire.
So the Anglo-Saxon name.
See below.

49. ‘ The more valuable hackneys and charging steeds.’] *Dextrarios*. These were managed horses, or *equi militares*. Vide Spelm. v. *DESTRER*, and Du Fresne in voce. They are called below *equi bellicosi*, & see p. 20, 21, 23, where, when Chancellor Becket encountered the valiant French Knight *Engelram de Triä*, unhorfed him, and took his horse, it is said, *dextrarium lucrefecit*. See also p. 74, where the *dextrarii* are described at large. Strype has, *breft-horses*, and conjectures in the margin, ‘ perhaps race-horses,’ which one cannot approve; for though they ran, indeed, they were not formerly trained for that purpose.

xxx

walk

walk, and then the gallop, which is when the two fore-feet are raised and put down together, and the hind-feet, in like manner, alternately with them. When a race is to be run by this sort of horses [50], and perhaps by others which also in their kind are strong and fleet, a shout is immediately raised, and the common horses are ordered to withdraw out of the way. Three jockies, sometimes only two, according as the match is made, prepare themselves for the contest: (such as, being used to ride, know how to manage the horses with judgement;) the grand point is, to prevent a competitor from getting before them. The horses, on their part, are not without emulation: they tremble, are impatient, and continually in motion; and at last, the signal once given, they strike, devour the course, hurrying along with unremitting velocity. The jockies, inspired with the thoughts of applause, and the hopes of victory, clap spurs to the willing horses, brandish their whips, and cheer them with their cries. You would think, according to Heraclitus, that all things were in motion, and that the opinion of Zeno was certainly wrong, as he held there was no such thing as motion, and that it was impossible to reach the goal. To return to our market: in another quarter, and apart from the rest, are placed the vendibles of the peasant, implements of husbandry in all kinds, swine with their deep flanks, and cows with their distended udders.

50. "When a race is to be run by this sort of horses, &c.]" This, I presume, may be the earliest description of this species of diversion in this kingdom, now so much in vogue.

.. "Oxen

"Oxen of bulk immense; the woolly tribe."

There also stand the mares [51], adapted to the plough, the sledge and the cart, of which some are big with young; others have their foals running by their side, wanton younglings, but inseparable from their dams. To this city merchants:

51. "There also stand the mares." Hence it should seem that formerly our peasants generally used mares, in this species of cattle, for the purposes of agriculture; and principally, no doubt, on account of the profit to be made by breeding from them. The *mare* appears to have been entirely consigned to the drudgery of drawing at this time, and the gelding to have been but little used. It is suggested indeed, that our clergy formerly rode upon mares. "Of the custom of our clergy formerly, (as to riding) see Bede, Eccl. Hist. l. iii. c. 14. l. iv. c. 3. and that they first began to ride on mares. Ibid. l. ii. c. 13. unless there be some error in the print," says the late Garter, Mr. Anstis the Father, in that curious paper of his inserted in Dr. Fiddes's Collections to the Life of Cardinal Wolsey. Now the reading in Bede is undoubted, for it is not only confirmed by that most authentic manuscript used by Dr. Smith in his fine edition of the Author, but also by the Saxon version. Henry of Huntingdon, moreover, writing from this passage, gives the same, p. 328; as does Ran. Higden in Polychron. p. 230; but then this has nothing to do with the Christian Clergy, for the person spoken of in Bede is *Coifi*, a chief priest of the Pagan Saxons. For King Æduini, upon the resolution taken by himself and council of becoming Christians, asked his chief priest *Coifi*, who should be the person that should first pollute the altars and temples of their old Deities; and he replied he [*Coifi*] was the proper person, 'statimque abjecta superstitione vanitatis, rogavit sibi regem arma dare et equum emissarium, quem ascendens, ad idola destruenda veniret. Non enim licuerat pontificem sacrorum vel arma ferre, vel præter in equa equitare.' *Ana immediately discarding*

merchants repair from every nation in the world, bringing their commodities by sea:

“ Arabia’s gold, Sabæa’s spice and incense [52];

“ Scythia’s keen weapons [53]; and the oil of palms

discarding their Pagan vanities, he desired the King to give him arms and a stone-horse, mounted upon which he might proceed to destroy the idols; for it was not lawful for the chief priest of their mysteries either to bear arms, or to ride upon any thing but a mare. Mr. Garter was led into the mistake, as appears to me, by John Bale, who in his *Votaries*, Part II. fol. vi. commits the same error, and cites this very place of Bede; ‘ In Englande here sumtyme, myght no Byshop ryde, but upon a mare, as testyfyeth Bedas, li. ii. ca. xiiij. Cestrienfis, li. v. ca. xij. & Robert Fabiane, Pa. V. ca. cxxx.’ Bale, who is always immoderately severe on the Romapists, makes this ridiculous reflection upon it, (I call it ridiculous, because it has no foundation in his Authors) ‘ which holy observacyon [i. e. practice] they had from Rome, and it is not without mystery of their buggerysh beastlynesse.’ But it is impossible the custom should be borrowed from Rome, as it was not a Roman, but a meer Pagan practice, in use before the Saxons had any connection with that city, or that religion.

52. ‘ Sabæa’s spice and incense.’] *Species*. Whence the French *espece*, and our word *spice*. For though at this day, in some places at least, by *spice* is meant raisins and currants, yet it properly signifies the various kinds of *Aromata*, mace, cinamon, &c. and such was the sense of *species*, as appears from the Glossaries. These articles, which were then very valuable, came from *Arabia Felix*, and the countries still more eastern, to *Alexandria*, and thence were imported into Europe.

53. ‘ Scythia’s keen weapons.’] From Virg. Georg. I. 58. *At Chalybes nudi ferrum*. As *Scythia* was anciently a very comprehensive term, the anonymous Author has taken the liberty of including the *Chalybes* therein.

“ From

“ From Babylon’s deep soil [54]; Nile’s precious gems;
 “ China’s bright shining silks [55]; and Gallic wines;
 “ Norway’s warm peltry, and the Russian fables [56];
 “ All here abound.”

According to the evidence of ancient chronicles [57], London is much older than Rome; since deriving from the same original, viz. certain *Trojan* adventurers, this was founded by Brutus [58] before Rome was built by Romulus and Remus. Hence, however, it is, that to this day, both cities use the same ancient laws and ordinances. This, as well as Rome, is distributed into regions [59]; it hath its annual

54. ‘Babylon.’] i. e. Bagdat. We are indebted to Mr. Sparke’s MS. for the adjustment of the punctuation here.

55. ‘China’s bright-shining silks.’] I have ventured to render it *Silks*, though it be only *purpureas vestes* in the original. See Camden’s Remains, p. 194, Ld. Lyttelton, III. p. 270, *purpureas*, bright-shining, vide Baxterum ad Hor. 4 Od. l. 10.

56. ‘Norway’s warm peltry, and the Russian fables.’] See our Author, p. 20, and Ld. Lyttelton, III. p. 270, 303, whence it appears that these valuable skins were much used by great personages in this age, and that it is not here a mere poetical flight. The same may be said of the silks abovementioned. Mr. Strype gives *Trouts, Furrs and Sables*; I cannot imagine how he came by the first Word. Stowe, p. 293, has *Ambergrease and Sables*, equally absurd.

57. ‘According to the evidence of ancient chronicles, &c.’] Jeffrey of Monmouth; to whom our Author adheres without Scruple. See below again, as also the Dissertation.

58. ‘This was founded by Brutus.’] Jeffrey of Monm. I. 17.

59. ‘Regions.’] *Regionibus*; meaning the *wards* in London. This though is but a weak Argument, as large Cities must necessarily be distri-

annual Sheriffs [60] instead of Consuls; it hath an order of Senators [61], with the proper inferior Magistrates; its sewers and aqueducts [62] in the streets; and in respect of the causes, whether of the deliberative, the demonstrative, or the judicial kind, it hath its appropriate places, its peculiar courts, its burghmoots on the statutable days [63]. I cannot imagine there is any city, in which more laudable customs are observed; such as frequenting churches for attendance on divine service, reverencing God's ordinances, keeping festivals, giving alms, maintaining hospitality, making espousals, contracting marriages, celebrating nuptials, ordering entertainments, welcoming guests, as also in the disposition of funeral solemnities, and the burial of the dead. The two only inconveniencies of London are, the

buted, for their better Government, into several Districts. See Maitland, p. 760, 1192, 1199. Indeed all that follows, for the Purpose of establishing a Similitude between the City of London and ancient Rome, is very forced and unnatural.

60. 'Sheriffs.'] They are as ancient as the Confessor's reign at least. Maitland, p. 1202. John Leland here has 'Londonia per Regiones distinctas Consules et Vicecomites habet,' confounding and marring the intended similitude abovementioned.

61. 'An order of Senators.'] Provost or Portreve, and Aldermen.

62. 'Sewers and aqueducts.'] As there were no conduits at this time, convenient channels and gutters can only be meant.

63. 'Its burghmoots on the statutable days.'] *Habet sua statutis diebus commercia.* So Mr. Sparke; but Stowe and Hearne read *Comitia*, which I greatly prefer, as alluding to the *Comitia* of ancient Rome; and I have accordingly adopted this reading in the version.

excessive

*According to Grafton
and thence the City first
obtained the privilege of
being governed by Bailiffs
or Sheriffs, Michaelmas
Term 1189. 1 Ric. I.*

excessive drinking of some foolish people [64], and the frequent fires [65]. To all that has been said I may add, that almost all the Bishops, Abbots, and great men of this kingdom, are in a manner citizens and inhabitants of London, as having their respective, and not inelegant habitations [66], to which they resort, and where their disbursements and expences are not sparing, whenever they are summoned thither from the country, to attend councils, and solemn meetings, by the King, or their metropolitan; or are compelled to repair thither for the prosecution of their own proper business.

But, let us proceed now to the sports and pastimes of the city; since it is not sufficient that a place be commodious and serious, but it must also be pleasing and agreeable.

Hence,

64. 'The excessive drinking of some foolish people.' The custom of hard drinking was introduced into this island by the Danes. Gentleman's Magazine, A. D. 1768, p. 426. It prevailed amongst the English, Danes and Saxons, at the Conquest; and the Normans, who were in themselves a more sober people, unhappily learned it of them. See Ld. Lyttelton, III. p. 47, 49. Mr. Strype's MS. has *Putatio* here for *Potatio*, meaning perhaps fornication. See Du Fresne, v. PUTAGIUM. Borlase, Nat. Hist. of Cornwall, p. 303.

65. 'And the frequent fires.' Owing chiefly to the houses being built with timber, and the narrowness of the streets. Maitland, p. 445. There were, however, some houses of stone. See Ld. Lyttelton, III. p. 276, 477. An account of the several fires that happened at different times, may be seen in Mr. Maitland.

66. 'Almost all the Bishops, Abbots, &c. are in a manner citizens . . . as having their respective, and not inelegant habitations.' Most of the

Hence, even in the seals of the Roman Pontiffs [67], as low as the times of the last Pope Leo [68], on one side of the seal the effigies of Peter the Fisher [69] was engraved, with a key placed above him, and held out to him as it were from the clouds by the hand of God, and round him this verse :

“ Tu pro me navem liquisti, fuscipe clavem.”

Thou left the ship for me, receive the key.

On the other side the city was represented, with this legend :

“ Aurea Roma.”

Golden Rome.

houses are known at this day, and are noticed by Mr. Maitland, though so few of them are now remaining. The same Author has also mentioned some abodes of the Abbots and Priors, p. 787, 844, 913, 987, 1352, 1389, 1401. Lord Lyttelton supposes many of these town-residences to have been built of stone, and of an handsome architecture; see him, III. p. 276, 477. The houses of the temporal Peers are most of them specified in Maitland; but many of these, it must be acknowledged, are of a later date than A. D. 1474. They shew us, however, how the matter stood more anciently : And see Strype in Stowe's Survey, I. p. 295.

67. ‘Hence, even in the seals of the Roman Pontiffs.’] This is a most affected and absurd illustration of his theme.

68. ‘As low as the times of the last Pope Leo.’] Leo IX. who died A. D. 1054.

69. ‘Of Peter the Fisher.’] He alludes not to what is called the *Piscatorial* seal or *Secretum* of the Popes, concerning which see Du Fresnoy, v. *Sigillorum*, vol. 494 edit. Benedict; but the form or device of the ancient *Bulla* in use before the effigies of S. Paul and S. Peter were applied.

And

And so it was said, as a compliment, of Augustus Cæsar,
and the city of Rome,

"All night it rains, with morn return the shews,

"Cæsar with Jove an equal empire owes *."

London, in lieu of the ancient shews of the Theatre,
and the entertainments of the scene, has exhibitions of a
more devout kind; either representations of those mira-
cles [70] which were wrought by holy Confessors, or those
passions and sufferings in which the Martyrs so signally dis-
played their fortitude. Besides, that we may begin with
the pastimes of the boys, (as we have all been boys) an-
nually, on the day which is called Shrove-Tuesday, the
boys of the respective schools bring to the masters each
one his fighting-cock [71], and they are indulged all the
morning with seeing their cocks fight in the school-room.
After dinner, all the youth of the city go into the field of
the

* Possesses. Shakespeare.

70. 'Either representations of those miracles, &c.'] Of the old English
plays and interludes, mysteries, and moralities. See M. Paris, in Vitis,
p. 56. Edw. Lhuyd, p. 265. Upton, Observ. on Shakespeare, p. 99,
393, seq. Oldys, Brit. Librarian, p. 62. R. Doddsley's Collection of
old Plays, I. p. viii. seq. Dr. Borlase, Nat. Hist. of Cornwall, p. 295.
Dr. Percy's Reliques of ancient English Poetry, I. p. 118, seq. Ld. Lyt-
telton, III. p. 276. Strype, I. p. 299. *Western Hist. Eng. Poetry*

71. 'Bring to the masters each one his fighting cock.'] This, perhaps,
is the first mention we have of cock-fighting in this island. At this time

it

the suburbs [72], and address themselves to the famous game of foot-ball [73]. The scholars of each school have their peculiar ball; and the particular trades have most of them theirs. The elders of the city, the fathers of the parties, and the rich and wealthy, come to the field on horseback, in order to behold the exercises of the youth, and in appearance are themselves as youthful as the youngest; their natural heat seeming to be revived at the sight of so much agility, and in a participation of the diversions of their festive sons. Every Sunday in Lent [74],

a nobler

it was not reduced to an art or mode of gaming, as is scandalously done in our days, but was a meer diversion of a parcel of school-boys. But who can wonder, that what school-boys were indulged in, should grow into an habit in manhood? In Juvenal's time the boys were taught to game, that they might afterwards improve.

72. 'The field of the suburbs.'] Smithfield, I suppose; see Note 44. The lifts in real tournaments and trials by combat, were often found in this place. Maitland, p. 987, seq. The Bodleian manuscript has *exit in campos*, with much the same sense. Yet if Smithfield be intended, Sparke's reading, *Vadit in suburbanam Planitiem*, which I have here interpreted, seems to be preferable.

73. 'Famous game of Foot-ball.'] *Ad ludum pilæ celebrem*. Ld. Lyttelton also understands it of the Foot-ball, III. p. 275. But Stowe and his editors seem to interpret it of Tennis, p. 299 and 301: the Reader will please to consult the passages here referred to. It does not appear that the youth of one school contended with those of another, as before was done in point of literature, but that the young men of each school diverted themselves apart; and so Leland abbreviates it, '*singulæ scholæ singulas pilas habent*.'

74. Every Sunday in Lent, &c.'] It appears very wonderful to us at this time, that the Lords-days in Lent should be so employed. But so

it

a noble train of young men take the field, after dinner, well mounted on horses of the best mettle, of which

“Each steed’s well taught to gallop in a ring.”

The lay-sons of the citizens rush out of the gates in shoals, furnished with lances and shields; the younger sort with javelins pointed, but disarmed of their steel; they ape the feats of war, and act the sham-fight, practising the agonistic exercises of that kind. If the King happens to be near the city, many courtiers honour them with their presence, together with the juvenile part of the households of

it was in the times of Popery, when plays were commonly acted on Sundays. Strype I. p. 299. Every body also remembers the case of the *Book of Sports*; See Anth. a Wood Athen. Oxon. II. col. 413, and Maitland, p. 1382, for the sports of the Bear-garden. Dr. Clarke, in his *Exposition of the Church Catechism*, observes, in respect of the Fourth Commandment, that Popery encourages gaming and other loose and debauched practices on the Lord’s-day: And it is certain that in this age, this kind of profanation is but too common amongst Protestants, to the corruption of our principles, the ruin of our morals, the keeping of people in ignorance in respect of their best interests, and an indifference towards the performance of their bounden duties. As to myself, I gladly embrace this opportunity of protesting and declaring against these Popish practices, how general soever, and even fashionable, at this time they may be. The agonistic exercises here described were common, I presume, to all countries, where tilts and tournaments were used; and contributed at the time, along with them, to instruct the youth in the modes of fighting then in vogue, especially, as Ld. Lyttelton expresses it, III. p. 59, in the dexterous management of their horses and lances: they also kept up a martial disposition, and an eager emulation for

of the Bishops, Earls [75], and Barons, such as are not yet dignified with the honour of knighthood, and are desirous of trying their skill. The hope of victory excites their emulation. The generous chargers neigh and champ the bit. At length when the course begins, and the youthful combatants are divided into classes or parties, one body retreats, and another pursues without being able to come up with them; whilst in another quarter, the pursuers overtake the foe, unhorse them, and pass them many a length. At Easter, the diversion is prosecuted on the water; a target is strongly fastened to a trunk or mast fixed in the middle of the river [76], and a youngster standing upright in the stern of a boat [77], made to move as fast as the oars and current

for military glory in the time of peace. Mr. Strype here has *Campum*, instead of *Campos*, and one would prefer this reading, as Smithfield probably is intended.

75. 'Earls.'] *Consulum*. See the Annotations on the Latin Text. The Appellation of Consul seems to have been given to Earls, on account of the military command they were anciently invested with. See *Ld. Lyttelton*, III. p. 137.

76. 'A target is strongly fastened to a trunk or mast, &c.']. This sport on the water resembled much the *Quintana* at land; concerning which, see *Spelman* and *Du Fresne*, in *v. Archæolog. Soc. Antiq.* p. 302. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* in *Gloss. Pancirollus*, II. Tit. 21. cum *Commentario*, *Dugd. Warwicksh.* p. 166. *Stowe*, I. p. 301. This Author there testifies that he had seen some youths rowed in wherries, with staves in their hand flat at the fore-end, running against one another, and for the most part either one or both overthrown, and well ducked.

77. 'Standing upright in the stern of a boat.']. *Cello in puppi*, *Sparke; in proa*, *Stowe and Hearne*. It seems to be of little consequence as to the event

current can carry it, is to strike the target with his lance, and if in hitting it he breaks his lance, and keeps his place in the boat, he gains his point and triumphs; but if it happens the lance is not shivered by the force of the blow, he is of course tumbled into the water, and away goes his vessel without him. However, a couple of boats full of young men are placed, one on each side of the target, so as to be ready to take up the unsuccessful adventurer, the moment he emerges from the stream, and comes fairly to the surface. The bridge, and the balconies on the banks, are filled with spectators, whose business is to laugh. On holidays, in summer, the pastime of the youth is to exercise themselves in archery, in running leaping, wrestling, casting of stones*, and flinging to certain distances, and lastly with bucklers[78]. The maidens, as soon as the

* A Welsh custom, and as they throw in some parts of England the blacksmiths stone.

event of the exploit, whether the striker stood afore or abaft in the vessel. The Reader will please to judge for himself on the merit of these readings. Lord Lyttelton terms this, III. p. 61, *a kind of naval fight*; but it had nothing of the nature of a fight, being only intended to shew the strength and dexterity of the performer, in assailing an inanimate substance.

78. 'Lastly with bucklers.' Sword and buckler. Maitland, p. 989. Stowe, I. p. 303. I wonder our Author, amongst the sports of this season, does not name the diversions of May-eve and May-day, of which we read much in our chronicles. These, and the ceremonies and solemnities of the *May-pole*, were of no later original, according to some authors, than the ages of Druidism. But however this may be, see Stowe, I. p. 304.

moon rises, dance to the guitar [79], and with their nimble movements shake the ground. In the winter holidays, the youth are entertained in a morning with boars fighting [80] to the last gasp, as likewise with hogs full tusked, intended to be converted into bacon; or game-bulls [81], and bears of a large bulk [82], are baited with dogs. And when that vast lake, which waters the walls of the city towards the north, is hard frozen [83], the youth in great numbers

79. 'As soon as the moon rises, dance to the guitar.'] *Usque imminente luna.* So all the manuscripts, and I have accordingly so rendered it, supposing *ab* to be understood; and so Lord Lyttelton gives it, III. p. 275. Yet it is something extraordinary that in these times, and in summer, when the days are long, the maids should not begin to dance before the moon was up. Can we be allowed to read, *usque imminente lunā*? So Mr. Strype gives it, when he translates it *until moon-light*. Horace indeed, to whom our Author plainly alludes, gives it *imminente luna*, by *moon-light*, 1 Od. 4. but then *usque* occurs not there. Let the Reader judge. However, from the Latin Cithara, which is itself from the Greek, comes *Guitar* and *Cittern*.

80. 'With boars fighting, &c.'] We know nothing at this day either of boars or hogs fighting together, either to death or before their slaughter.

81. 'Or game-bulls.'] Bulls are now ordered in some places to be baited, under a penalty, before they are slaughtered in the shambles; to give notice, I presume, to the inhabitants, that coarse meat of that sort is to be sold by the owners of the beasts. But here it seems to mean not so much beasts intended for slaughter, as game-bulls trained for the purpose of making sport and diversion; and so I have translated it.

82. 'Bears of large bulk.'] See Note 26, and Maitland's account of Paris-garden, p. 1382.

83. 'When that vast lake, which washes the walls of the city towards the north is hard frozen.'] Moor-fields perhaps; since Mr. Maitland informs us, p. 16, 24, 1370, that till A. 1415, they were all a morass, whence

numbers go to divert themselves on the ice. Some, taking a small run [84], for an increment of velocity, place their feet at the proper distance, and are carried sliding sideways a great way; others will make a large cake of ice, and seating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of one another's hands and draw him along; when it sometimes happens, that moving swiftly on so slippery a plain, they all fall down headlong. Others there are who are still more expert in these amusements on the ice; they place certain bones [85], the leg-bones of some animal, under the soles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a pole shod with iron into their hands, they push themselves forward by striking it against the ice, and are carried along with a velocity equal to the

whence it is obvious to imagine the surface of them might be covered with water in the middle of the 12th century: or perhaps that pool in Smithfield may be intended, of which the same Author speaks, p. 987, 991: or lastly, Portpool, for which see him, p. 1352. Stowe, p. 299, seems to understand it of Moorfields; and so Mr. Strype, p. 685.

84. 'Taking a small run.'] *Hi ex cursu motu aptato citatiore.* Common sliding is here described; and I greatly prefer Mr. Stowe's and Mr. Hearne's lection of *captato*, to the *aptato* of Mr. Sparke, since much force and velocity is *gained* by the previous run which the slider takes before he comes upon the ice.

85. 'They place certain bones, &c.'] A rough kind of skating is intended; of which probably this may be the first description on record. The pole, shod with iron, for the procuring of velocity, is, however, now grown obsolete; nor have we any battling at this time amongst scaters. Slips of iron, moreover, have now superseded the use of the bones of animals.

flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from a cross bow. Sometimes, two of them thus furnished, agree to start opposite one to another, at a great distance; they meet, elevate their poles, attack and strike each other, when one or both of them fall, and not without some bodily hurt; and even after their fall, they shall be carried a good distance from each other, by the rapidity of the motion; and whatever part of your head comes upon the ice, it is sure to be laid bare to the scull. Very often the leg or the arm of the party that falls, if he chances to light upon them, is broken: but youth is an age ambitious of glory, fond and covetous of victory; and that in future time it may acquit itself boldly and valiantly in real engagements, it will run these hazards in sham ones. Many of the citizens take great delight in fowling, with merlins, hawks, &c. [86] as likewise in hunting; and they have a right and privilege of hunting in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, in all the chiltern country [87], and in Kent as far as the river

According to some the right of free warren was not granted to the City till 1226; according to Grafton not till 1228, neither of which can agree with this account.

86. 'Merlins, hawks, &c.'] Hawking was now a general sport and exercise amongst the nobility and gentry. *Ld. Lyttelton*, III. p. 300. but one would scarce expect to find the citizens pursuing a mode of diversion so expensive, at this period.

87. 'They have a right and privilege of hunting in Middlesex, &c.']. See *Mr. Maitland*, p. 40. *Ciltra* is the *chiltern country*, now so called. See *Mr. Hearne's Cur. Disc.* p. 50; and *Camden's Brit.* in *Oxfordshire and Bucks*; *Maitland*, p. 34. Also *Annal. Dunstap.* ad ann. 1266, where *Ciltra* is amended by *Mr. Hearne*, without cause, *Ciltria*. However, see him upon the place. Hence the officer of the city called the *Common-Hunt*, i. e. *Huntsman*; for which see *Camd.* col. 591, and *Maitland*, p. 1207, 1379.

Cray

Cray [88]. The Londoners, at that time called *Trinovantes* [89], repulsed Julius Cæsar, a man who ever marked his passage with the slaughter of his foes: Hence Lucan says,

“ Britain he fought, but turn’d his back dismay’d.”

This city hath produced some, who conquered many kingdoms, and in particular subdued the Roman empire [90]: it hath also generated many others, whose military valour hath exalted them to the skies, as was promised to Brutus by the oracle of Apollo [91]:

“ Brutus, there lies beyond the Gallic bounds

“ An island which the Western Sea furrounds ;

88. ‘ The river Cray.’] Stowe and Hearne have *Graia*. The right name is *Craia*, for see Mr. Lambard’s *Peramb. of Kent*, p. 443; and so Mr. Strype gives it, I. p. 299. And yet II. p. 685, it is called *Gray-water*.

89. ‘ The Londoners, at that time called Trinovantes.’] From Jeffrey of Monmouth again. See him, lib. I. and IV. where this very passage from *Lucan* is cited. We are not to suppose, however, that the city was then built, though it was soon after.

90. ‘ And in particular subdued the Roman empire.’] Alluding to the stories of Ebraucus, Belinus, Brennius, and Gurgiant Babtruc, as narrated by Jeffrey of Monm. lib. II. and III.

91. ‘ As was promised to Brutus by the oracle of Apollo.’] Galfr. Monum. lib. I. where, however, it is an oracle of Diana, and not of Apollo. In the Oracle, two lines, 3d and 4th, are also omitted. Is it not surprizing, that a Christian, as our Author was, should give such entire credit to this Oracle, as even to build upon it, and suppose it to be fulfilled as a real prophecy?

“ To

" To reach that happy shore thy sails employ;
 " There Fate decrees to raise a second Troy,
 " And found an empire in thy royal line,
 " Which time shall ne'er destroy, nor bounds confine."

AARON THOMPSON.

After the Christian religion had been planted here, London gave birth to Constantine the Great [92], son of the Empress Helen, who by donation conferred the city of Rome, and all the *insignia* of the empire, upon God, and St. Peter, and Pope Sylvester [93], whose stirrup he condescended to hold [94], and afterwards declined to be called *Emperor*, as chusing rather to be stiled *the Defender of the holy*

92. 'London gave birth to Constantine the Great.'] Mr. Wm. Burton, in Comment. on Itin. of Antonin. p. 172, disapproves of this: that Constantine was born in Britain, is now firmly established by Mr. Drake, in his *Eboracum*, p. 4; but that event happened at York probably, according to that Author, and not at London, as Fitz-Stephen here asserts.

93. 'Who by donation conferred the city of Rome . . . upon God, and St. Peter and Pope Sylvester.'] This grant is all a forgery, and even allowed to be so by Papists as well as Protestants. Authors of Univ. Hist. XV. p. 564. Hearne, Annot. on Sir John Spelman's Life of Ælfred, p. 103. Preservative against Popery, III. Tit. xi. p. 71. See also Sir Paul Rycaut's translation of Platina in the Preface. John Rous, however, agrees with our Author, saying, p. 51, that Constantine 'ob reverentiam Christi Sancto Silvestro supradicto suisque successoribus omnes imperiales dignitates contulit.'

94. 'Whose stirrup he condescended to hold.] This again is all legendary. Lord Lyttelton, however, has reported one or two of the like acts of humiliation in Sovereign Princes towards the Popes, Vol. III. p. 14. and one in particular in King Henry II. in respect of Becket, Vol.

holy Roman Church. And lest the peace and tranquillity of our Lord the Pope should be molested by his presence, and by secular tumults and disorders consequent thereupon, he was pleased to leave the city, after he had invested his Holiness with it, and to found the city of Constantine for himself. London also in more modern times, hath been the cradle of some illustrious and great Princes, the Empress Matilda, King Henry III. [95] and the blessed Archbishop Thomas [96], the glorious Martyr of Christ;

— Than whom the place ne'er bore
A soul more candid, nor a surer friend,
to every person of worth throughout the whole Roman world.

The blessed Thomas, &c. [97]

Vol. IV. p. 321. The insolence of Hildebrand, or Gregory VII. towards the Emperor Henry IV. related by good authors, Mosheim and Keyser, was intolerable; and yet the behaviour of Alexander III. to the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, if it be true that he put his foot upon the Emperor's neck, as is asserted by Milfon, was still more outrageous. Milfon, Voyage to Italy, I. p. 242.

95. 'King Henry III.']. See the Dissertation.

96. 'The blessed Archbishop Thomas.']. The particular place of his birth was Mercer's-chapel in Cheapside, and his father Gilbert was a person of good condition. Maitland, p. 886, 113, and our Author, p. 10. Why therefore he should say that his parents were *cives Londonicæ mediastini*, is difficult to imagine, the word *mediastinus* not signifying a person of a middle rank, but rather of a low one. He seems to have had a different notion of the word than what we have.

97. Here follows in Mr. Sparke's edition the Life and Passion of St. Thomas, Archbishop and Martyr, beginning, *Beatum Thomam, &c.*

*Act. 1. Hen. IV. p. 7. Rex dedit
lic. pro fundand. fraterni-
tatem sua Gildham ad
Altare Sæc. Katerine in Westm.
Hic Maria de Wolchich, juxta
magnum aqueductum in
vicinitate London ad honorem
Dni et resurrectionem Thomæ
cant. Archiep. & c. S. Edmundi
de Bury qui baptizatus fuit
cum in porta d. c. lxxv. 1986.
Hæd. Mel.*

VITA

The Ital. lottations in the margin of this copy are from a beautifully written Manuscript formerly in Lord Lansdownes Library, now in the British Museum marked MS. Lat. 408. 398 apparently of the fourteenth century. Some other lottations in red Ink, are from an imperfect Manuscript of an earlier date in the collection of F. Douce Esq.

VITA SANCTI THOMÆ,

ARCHIEPISCOPI & MARTYRIS,

A

WILLIELMO FILIO STEPHANI.

AUTHORIS PROLOGUS.

AD Dei omnipotentis gloriam, & perpetuam beati Thomæ memoriam, & ad omnium legentium vel audientium profectum & ædificationem, ipsius boni archiepiscopi & martyris Thomæ vitam & passionem, ego Willielmus, filius Stephani, scribere curavi: ejusdem domini mei concivis, clericus, & convictor; & ad partem sollicitudinis ejus oris ipsius invitatus alloquio, fui in cancellaria ejus dictator; in capella, eo celebrante, subdiaconus; sedente eo ad cognitionem causarum, epistolarum & instrumentorum, quæ offerebantur, lector; & aliquarum, eo quandoque jubente, causarum patronus; concilio Northamptoniæ habito, ubi maximum fuit rerum momentum, cum ipso interfui; passionem ejus Cantuariæ inspexi; cætera plurima, quæ hic scribuntur, oculis vidi, auribus audi, quædam a consociis didici relatoribus.

Plato

Plato rempublicam oratione formavit; situm Africæ in historia sua Sallustius [1] descripsit, occasione Pœnorum Romanis rebellium, & Romanorum ad eos subjugandos sæpius transmissorum; & ego situm, & rempublicam Lundoniæ occasione beati Thomæ.

Descriptio nobilissimæ civitatis Lundoniæ*. [2]

Inter nobiles orbis urbes^b, quas fama celebrat, civitas Lundoniæ, regni Anglorum sedes, una est, quæ famam sui latius diffundit, opes & merces longius transmittit, caput altius extollit. Felix est aeris salubritate, Christiana religione, firmitate munitionum, natura situs, honore civium, pudicitia matronali, ludis etiam quàm jocunda^c, & nobilium foecunda est^d virorum: quæ singula feriatim libet inspicere*.

est

sermotum

Ibi

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

* Nunc *Lundonia*, cum *u*, nunc *Londonia*, cum *o*, legitur in MS. Hearne. Vide in Annot.

^b Urbes orbis. H. & sic Lel. Collect. III. p. 421. Stowe in edit. Strype, A^o 1754.

^c *Jucunda* in Stoveo. H.

^d Est foecunda. H.

* Codex Bodleianus, quem in sua editione exscripsit cl. Hearnus Lemma hic habet, viz. *De clementia aëris*; ante voces etiam *inter nobiles*, aliud, *de situ ejusdem* itidem exhibet. Hujusmodi Lemmata, suis quæque locis, occurrunt frequentius in illo codice; sicut et in alio Joh. Stovei. Nullius tamen cum sint momenti, et ab editione Sparkiana, ex qua nostram ad amissum formavimus, penitus absint, libenter ea omisimus, nunquam posthac eorum mentionem facturi.

ANNOTATIONES.

1. Sallustius.] De Bello Jugurth. § xx. seq.

2. Lundoniæ.] Sic Sparkius semper in hoc opusculo, Hearnus contra *Londoniæ*; qui tamen adnotat 'nunc *Lundonia* cum *u*, nunc *Londonia* cum *o*, legitur in MS.' Vide Maitlandi Hist. of London, p. 17. edit. 1756.

I

Sic

Ibi siquidem [3], emollit animos * hominum clementia cœli [4], non ut sint in venerem putres, sed ne^f feri sint & bestiales, potius benigni & liberales.

Est ibi in ecclesia beati Pauli episcopalis sedes: quondam fuit metropolitana, & adhuc futura creditur, si remeaverint cives in insulam: nisi forte beati Thomæ martyris titulus archiepiscopalis, & præsentia corporalis, dignitatem illam Cantuariæ, ubi nunc est, conservet perpetuam: sed cum utramque harum urbium^e sanctus Thomas illustraverit, Lundoniam ortu, Cantuariam ocaseu; ipsius sancti intuitu, cum justitiæ accessu, habet altera adversus alteram, quod amplius alleget. Sunt etiam, quod ad Christianæ fidei cultum pertinet, tum in Lundonia tum in suburbio^h, tredecim

pertinent

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

* Animas. Strype, edit. 1754.

^f Sic plane in Cod. nostro; non, ut in Stoveo, *putres*, ut *ne*. H. Strypius *sed* etiam interposuit ante *potius*.

^e Urbium harum. H. Strype.

^h *Suburbane*. H. Strype, et sic infra in pag. 60; & vide Du Fresnium in Gloss.; ast *Lel.* in Collect. III. p. 421, dat *Suburbio*, idque utroque in loco.

ANNOTATIONES.

Sic infra ubi et Hearnius et Sparkius dant *jocunda*, Joh. Stevens in sua editione habet *jucunda*. Observandum interea Sparkium nostrum, p. 23, 34, 36, alibi, exhibere *Lundonia*, unde patet, codicem ejus MS. tum non semper sibi esse constantem. Stoveum etiam alicubi infra habere *Londoni*, ubi in Bodl. et Sparkiano est *Lundonia*. Vide *Assemblage of Coins fabricated by Abps. of Canterbury*.

3. 'Siquidem.'] Vocabulum hoc in scriptoribus nostris monasticis sæpe valet *igitur*. Sic infra, p. 32. Matth. Paris, p. 350, 352, 396. Annal. Burton. p. 335. Henr. Huntingd. p. 371. Rog. Hoveden, p. 686. Rob. Swapham, p. 103, 114, 118, 120. Alii.

4. 'Emollit animos hominum clementia cœli.'] Versus Hexameter, qui proinde

tredecim majores ecclesiæ conventuum, præter minores parochianasⁱ centum viginti sex.

Habet ab oriente^k arcem palatinam, maximam & fortissimam, cujus & area & muri a fundamento profundissimo exurgunt^l; cæmento^m cum sanguine animalium temperato: ab occidente duo castella munitissimaⁿ; muro urbis alto & magno, duplatis heptapylæ portis, intercontinuate, *eptapyle*.
turrito^o ab aquilone per intercapedines.

Similiterque ab austro Lundonia murata & turrita fuit; sed fluvius maximus piscosus, Thamesis^p, [5] mari influo refluoque, qui illac^q allabitur, mœnia illa tractu temporis abluit,

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

ⁱ *Parrochianas* cum duplici *r* in MS. non aliter ac *Parrochiagium* & *Parrochiatio* legimus. H. Lelând in Collect. III. p. 421, habet *Parochias*, male. Legebat idem, 127.

^k Vide Hearne, ad Lel. Collect. III. p. 421.

^l Ex surgunt. H.

^m Cemento. H. Strype.

ⁿ Colo post *munitissima* distinxit Stoveus; qui et comma post *portis* omisit. In MS. autem pro *duplatis heptapylæ* legitur *dupplatis eptapyle*. H. male.

^o *Spatio* inseruit Strypius ante *turrito*, absque causâ.

^p Tamenfis. H. Thamenfis. Strype. V. Commentarium.

^q *Illic* primum in Cod. nostro scriptum fuerat. Sed *a* supra posteriore *i*, posuit manus. H. et sic Lel. in Collect.

ANNOTATIONES.

proinde in impressis repræsentari sic debuit; unde tamen desumptus sit haud mihi liquet. Cordatum neminem movebit syllaba tertia brevis in voce *emollis*, cum in Cæsura, tum in scriptoribus veteribus, quos classici vocamus, tum in auctoribus mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis, his præsertim, ejusmodi syllabæ naturâ breves non raro producantur.

5. 'Thamesis.'] Cod. MS. Bodl. Tamenfis, neque aliter Nennius, c. xiv. xv. et p. 119; et Beda H. c. iii. quod tamen reprobandum esse cenfeo. Lel. in Collect. III. p. 421. exhibet *Tamesis*.

*antemurali.**orti*

abluit*, labefactavit, dejecit. Item fufum* ab occidente palatium regium eminet* fuper fluvium eundem, ædificium incomparabile, cum *antemuralis* [6] & propugnaculis, duobus millibus* ab urbe, suburbio frequenti continuante.

Undique extra domos suburbanorum *horti* civium* arboribus confiti, fpatiofi & speciofi, contigui habentur.

Item a borea* funt agri, pascuæ*, [7] & pratorum grata planities, aquis fluvialibus interfluis; ad quas molinorum* verfatiles rotæ citantur cum murmure jocofo. Proxime patet

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

- * *Abluit*, H. Strype & Lel. in Collect. malè. Vide Commentarium.
- * *Surfum*. Hearne, & Strype. Vide Comment.
- * *Continet*. Lel. in Collect. malè.
- * *Millibus* in MS. Cum duplici / etiam in aliis non paucis. Codd. H.
- * *Civium horti*. Strype.
- * *Euro aquilone*. Lel. malè.
- * *Agri pascui*. Vide Annot.
- * *Tam molinum quam molendinum* in vetustis Codd. H. *Molinarum*, Strype.

ANNOTATIONES.

6. 'Antemurali.'] 'Murus exterior, quo cætera urbis aut castelli mœnia cinguntur, & muniuntur, ne ad illa statim hostibus accessus pateat.' Du Fresne, in Gloss. *Johannes* autem de *Janua* apud eum, melius, ut puto, describit, 'Antemurala dicitur defensio ante murum,' cum non tam murus undique atque ex omni parte Palatii circumductus, quàm munimentum quoddam a fronte innui tantum videatur.

7. 'Agri, pascuæ.'] 'Agri pascui. Hearnus pro more suo satis absurde.' Sparkius. Lectio fane recepta est longe potior, confer enim, p. 14. Thomas autem Hearnus, homo ab industriâ, doctrinâ et accuratâ inspectione Codicum veterum exesorum summè laudandus, licet non undecunque critico acumine præditus, censurâ non meruit tam mordaci exagitari.

8. 'Pa-

patet^b [8] ingens foresta^c, saltus^d nemorosi, ferarum latebræ, cervorum, damarum, aprorum, & urforum^e sylvestrium. Agri urbis sationales [9] non sunt jejunæ glareæ, sed pingues Asiæ campi, qui *faciant*^f lætas segetes [10], & suorum cultorum repleant horrea cerealis mergite^g culmi.

Sunt etiam^h circa Lundoniam ab aquilone suburbani fontes præcipui, aqua *dulci*, salubri, perspicua, et,

“ — per claros rivo trepidante capillos [11]: ”

inter quos fons facer, fons clericorum, fons sancti Clementis nominationes habentur; & adeuntur celebrioreⁱ accessu, & majore frequentia scholarium^k, & urbanæ juventutis in serotinis [12] æstivis ad

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

^b Potius *patent*. H. Emendatio futilis.

^c Foresta ingens. H. Strype.

^d Ita distinxi, favente Cod. MS. ut post *latebræ* vox *scilicet* vel *videlicet* subaudiatur. Male in Stoveo, *Saltus nemorosi terrarum, latebræ cervorum, &c.* In Cod. autem MS. *dammarum* pro *damarum* legitur.

^e Alii *taurorum*. Sparke, Strype. Vide Commentarium.

^f *Faciam* in Stoveo. Ita etiam a manu recenti in MS. sed male. H.

^g *Mergete* MS. *Jugere* in Stoveo, perperam. Aut *factu pecorum*, aut *cerealis mergite culmi*. Virgil, Georg. II. 517. *Manipulos spicarum, mergitas dicimus*, inquit Servius. H.

^h Sunt et. H. Strype.

ⁱ *Celebriori*, et mox *majori*, in Stoveo. H.

^k *Scholarum*. H. male.

ANNOTATIONES.

8. ‘Patet.’] Corrigi vult Hearnius *patent*. Sed ferri potest vulgata lectio.

9. ‘Sationales.’] ‘Agri scil. sationi idonei, vocem autem habemus apud Joan. Sarisber.’ Hearnius, et vide Du Fresnii Glossarium.

10. ‘Qui faciant lætas segetes.’] Hemistichon a Georgic. l. i. mutuo acceptum.

11. ‘Per claros rivo trepidante lapillos.’] Hexametri fragmentum.

12. ‘Serotinis.’] *Serotina*, substantivè usurpatum, Lexicis et Glossographis ignotum est; valet idem ac *vespera*.

auram exeuntis. Urbs sane bona, si bonum¹ habeat dominum.

ostentatui ostentui

Urbs ista viris est honorata, armis decorata, multo habitatore populosa: ut tempore bellicæ cladis, jubente rege^m Stephano, bello aptiⁿ ex ea exeuntes ostentui, haberentur viginti millia armatorum equitum, sexaginta millia peditum æstimarentur. Cives Lundoniæ ubicunque locorum præ omnibus aliis civibus ornatu morum, vestium & mensæ lautioris^o, spectabiles & noti habentur. Habitatores aliarum urbium cives, hujus barones dicuntur. Eis est finis omnis controversiæ sacramentum^p.

“ Urbis matronæ ipsæ Sabinæ sunt.”

In Lundonia tres principales ecclesiæ & scholas celebres habent de privilegio & antiqua dignitate. Plerumque tamen favore personali alicujus^s notorum secundum phi-

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

¹ Cum bonum. H. Non multum refert. *Dominum* mox habet Strypius; ast in versione nobiscum facit.

ⁿ Sub rege. H. Strype.

^o Aliter in Stoveo, viz. bello apti, ex ea exeuntes ostentatui, haberentur 20,000 armatorum equitum, 60 mille &c. & in versione Anglica, *In the fatall warres under King Steven, there went out to a myster, men fit for warre, esteemed to the number of 20,000 horsemen armed, and 60,000 footmen.* In Cod. autem nostro cum ostentatui tum ostentui scribitur. Et quidem ostentui veriore esse lectionem censuerim, nisi quod septem puncta (quamvis id a manu recentiori factum fuisse suspicor) poni videam. Nonnulli tamen ostentationi (quam vocem paullo inferius adhibuit auctor) forsan malint. Hearne. Cum MS. habet et xx mille, atque mille peditum. Str. habet ostentati . . . equitum armatos et 60 &c.

^o Mensæ locutione. H. Strype. Hearne, malè. Sparke.

^s Habitatores . . . sacramentum: Totum hoc abest a Strypio.

^s Hic Strype in tulit in textum, viz. ‘Sedes Episcopalis Ecclesiæ S. Pauli, Ecclesia S. Trinitatis, & Ecclesia S. Martini.’

^s Et Strype.

^s Personæ alicujus, vel aliquorum doctorum, qui secundum philosophiam noti et præclari habeantur, et aliæ ibi scholæ sunt de gratia et permissione. H. Idem Stowe in Sparke et Strype. Habentur, in Stoveo. H.

losofphiam

loſophiam plures ibi ſcholæ admittuntur. Diebus feſtis ad eccleſias feſtivas magiſtri conventus^a celebrant^r. Diſputant^r ſcholares, quidam demonſtrative, dialectice alii; hii rotant^r enthymemata^a, hii perfectis melius^r utuntur ſyllogiſmis. Quidam ad oſtentationem exercentur diſputatione, quæ eſt inter collectantes; alii ad veritatem, quæ eſt perfectionis^a gratia. Sophiſtæ ſimulatores agmine & inundatione verborum beati judicantur, alii paralogizant^a. Oratores aliqui quandoque orationibus rhetoricis aliquid dicunt appoſite ad perſuadendum, curantes artis præcepta ſervare, & ex contingentibus nihil omittere. Pueri diverſarum ſcholarum verſibus inter ſe convixantur; aut^b de principiis artis grammaticæ, vel^c regulis præteritorum vel ſupinorum^d, contendunt. Sunt alii^e qui in epigrammatibus, rythmis^f & metris, utuntur vetere illa triviali dica-

collectantes.

(not in MS. Land.)

ſupinorum.

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

^a Cum diſcipulis ſuis conventus, gratia exercitationis, celebrant. Strype in Sparke. Vide Commentarium.

^u Sic e Cod. MS. recte edidi, non *celebrantur* ut in Stoveo, cujus etiam verſio (ſi modo verſio iſta illi debeatur) hoc in loco male ſe habeat. H. *Celebrant*. Strype.

^v Diſputant, ibidem. Strype.

^w Exercentur diſputatione. Strype, in margine conjiciens *exercent*. Sed bene ſe habet Leſtio Sparkiana.

^x Alii recitant enthymemata. H. qui adnotat, *Entimemata*, MS.

^y Melius perfectis. H. qui proro ſcribit, *hi* Stov. ſed *hii* frequentiffime in Codd. antiquis.

^z Ea quæ eſt perfectionis. H. Strype.

^a Paralogizantur. H. addens, '*Paralogizantur* MS. Sed *c* pro *z*, ſæpe in libris veteribus.' Bene ſe habet vulgata Leſtio. Vide Du Freſnium.

^b Et pro *aut* ſupra lin. ſcripſit manus recens. Quo modo etiam edidit Stoveus. H.

^c Abest ab H. malè. *Aut de*. Strype.

^d *Futurorum*, St. & Hearne: '*perperam*.' Sparke.

^e Sunt alii qui epigrammatibus, rythmis & metris utuntur, vetere illa triviali dicitate, licentia Feſcennina ſocios ſuppreſſis nominibus liberius lacerant, &c. Stov. nec melius in verſione vernacula. H.

^f Rhythmis. H. Strype.

*Fescennina.**ne.**atthiramus*

citare; licentia Fescennina^a [13] socios, suppressis nominibus, liberius lacerant; lædorias jaculantur & scommata [14]; salibus Socraticis^b sociorum, vel forte majorum, vitia tangunt; velⁱ mordacius dente rodunt^k Theoninoⁱ [15] *rodant.* audacibus dithyrambis [16]. Auditores,

VARIANTES LECTIONIS.

^a Fescennina. H. Sparkius dicit *ridiculæ*.^b Socraticis MS. *Socraticis* malint *forfan* nonnulli; quo modo nempe legendam esse suspicatur Catanaeus in Plinii Ep. V. 3. ubi tamen *Sagricos* habent impressi, *Socraticis* MSS. Nec sane sollicitanda est lectio, ut nos monuimus in editione nostra Plinii qualiconque. H.ⁱ Ne] Sic in Cod. nostro. Sed manus recens emendavit *vel*... quo modo etiam legitur in Stoveo. Porro in fibro nostro MS. post *Theonino* adduntur *audacibus atthiramus*. Sed perperam, ut opinor. Nam sub utraque voce linea ducitur, punctaque sub *atthiramus* ponuntur. Quid quod et *deest* in ora Codicis a docto quodam viro scribatur, in alio quo usus est MS. ea desiderari docente? H. Ne, Strype.^k Rodant. H. Strype male.ⁱ Procaciori. Strype.

ANNOTATIONES.

13. 'Fescennina.'] 'Fescennia, vel Fescennium, est oppidum Hetruriz, in quo non tantum nuptialia carmina fuerunt inventa, sed et Carminis quoddam genus, omni abscentitate opprobrioque refertum. Hinc multæ locutiones apud auctores veteres.' Hearne.

14. 'Lædorias jaculantur & scommata.'] Apud Macrobius, Saturn. VII. c. iii. hæc duæ voces similiter simul junctæ occurrunt.

15. 'Dente rodunt Theonino.'] Horat. 1 Epist. XVIII. 82. ubi videtur Scholiastem veterem, cum Dacerio.

16. 'Audacibus Dithyrambis.'] Hic nitet codex Sparkianus, cum *Atthiramus* in Bodleiano vox sit nihili. Locutio est desumpta ex Horat. 4 Od. II. quam tamen perperam adhibuit noster. Dithyrambis siquidem antiquis nihil commune erat cum sarcasmis vel vituperiis; *audacioribus convitiis*, Strype; quod vel Sparkianæ Lectioni anteferendum esse censeo.

" — multum

“ — multum ridere parati [17],

“ Ingeminant tremulos naso crispante cachinnos [18].”

De Dispositione Urbis

Singulorum officiorum exercitores, singularum rerum venditores, singularum operarum suarum locatores, quotidiano mane [19] per se sunt locis distincti omnes, ut officiis. Præterea est in Lundonia super^m ripam fluminis, inter vina in navibus & cellis vinariis venalia, publica coquina. Ibi cotidieⁿ pro tempore est invenire cibaria, fercula^o, assa, pista^p, frixa, elixa, pisces, pisciculos, carnes grossiores pauperibus, delictiores divitibus, venationum [20], avium, avicularum. Si subito veniant ad aliquem civium amici

quotidiano

supra

(abest)

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

^m Supra. Strype.

ⁿ Quotidie. H. Strype.

^o Cibaria fercula. H. non malè, & sic Strype.

^p Abest ab H. & Strype, malè, ut puto.

ANNOTATIONES.

17. ‘Multum ridere parati.’] Hoc, quod repetitum est infra, (vide Num. 46,) ex illo Persii videatur esse efformatum, l. 132; *multum gaudere paratus*. Videre, malè, in Strypio.

18. ‘Ingeminant tremulos naso crispante cachinnos.’] Persius, III. 87, nisi quod numèrus in *ingeminant* variatur propter *auditores*, nominativum pluralem.

19. ‘Quotidiano mane.’] Novè, puto, hoc dictum. Formula quippe veteribus inusitata est.

20. ‘Venationum.’] *Venison*. Matth. Paris, p. 373, 421. Blount, *Tenures*, p. 141, 165. Gunton, p. 153, 155, et Versio Vulg. Genes. xxvii. Confer etiam, si tanti est, Car. Du Fresnoium in voce.

K

fatigati

fatigati ex itinere, nec libeat jejunis^a expectare, ut novi
cibi emanant & coquantur,

Dant

“Dant^a famuli manibus lymphas, panesque canistris.” [21]

(abest)

intrans

hii

placet

accipenserem

Interim ad ripam curritur, ibi præsto sunt omnia desiderabilia. Quantalibet militum vel peregrinorum infinitas in-
travit^a urbem, qualibet diei vel noctis hora, vel ab urbe
exitura, ne vel hi nimium^a jejunent, vel alii [22] impran-
seant; illuc, si placeat, divertunt, & se pro modo suo
singuli reficiunt. Qui se curare volunt molliter, acipen-
serem^a, vel Afram^a & avem, vel attagenem^a Ionicum non

attagen. notum
attagen.

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

- ^a Jejunis. H. Sed Stoveus *jejunis*; Strypius *jejunus*, malè.
- ^a Abest et ab H. et Strype.
- ^a *Dant* in MS. Sed a supra lin. a manu recenti scribitur. Nec aliter quam nos edidimus in Stoveo. H. *Dent*. Strype. Vide Annot.
- ^a *Canistris* abest ab H. & Strype. Vide Annot.
- ^a Intrat. Strype, malè.
- ^a Hii minimum. H. Eodem redit.
- ^a Accipenserem. H. addens, ‘rectius *acipenserem*. Festus tamen, *aquipenserem* scribit. Forte et *acipensis* in recto casu profertur; et inde fortassis *acipensem* in accusativo formavit Matrisialis, ubi tamen alii *acipensera* legunt.’ Accipiunt Anserem. Strype, malè.
- ^a Aliam. H. malè; vide Commentarium. Ne Africam. Strype.
- ^a Attagen. H. interponens, ‘malim *attagenem*.’ Strype, Attagen.

ANNOTATIONES.

21. ‘Dant famuli manibus lymphas, panesque canistris.’] Æn. I. 705, ubi legitur *Cereremque canistris*, unde colligitur nostrum hic memoriâ suâ citando fuisse usum. In Hearnii autem editione uti et in Strypianâ, *canistris* omissum est, quod nollem factum, cum claudicaverit hoc pacto versiculus.
22. ‘Vel alii.’] F. *vel illi*. Sed forsân scripsisse potius debuit auctor, *Ne vel illi minimum jejunent, vel hi impran- seant*. Vide tamen adnotata ad Valer. Maximum, II. vii. 12. edit. Torren.

quæ-

quærant^a, appositis, quæ ibi inveniuntur, deliciis: Hæc equidem publica coquina est, & civitati plurimum expediens, & ad civilitatem^b pertinens. Hinc est quod legitur in Gorgia Platonis [23], juxta medicinam^c esse cocorum^d officium, simulachrum, & adulationem, quartæ particulæ civilitatis^e. Est ibi extra unam portarum statim in suburbio quidam planus campus re & nomine. Omni sexta feria, nisi sit major festivitas præceptæ solennitatis, est ibidem^f celebre spectaculum^g nobilium equorum venalium: spectaturi vel empturi veniunt, qui in urbe assunt^h, comites, barones, milites, cives plurimi. Juvat videre gradarios succussatura intente & suaviterⁱ ambulantes; pedibus lateraliter simul erectis, quasi a subalternis & demissis: Hinc equos, qui armigeris magis conveniunt, durius incedentes,

quærant.

quidam
ibi

nitente suaviter

(not in MS. Sand.)

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

^a Non opus ut quis quærat. Strype, malè.^b Civitatem. H. malè.^c Ita e Cod. MS. recte edidi. Non, ut in Stov. *juxta medicinam esse coquorum officium, simulachrum & adulationem quartæ particulæ civilitatis*. Miror itaque utrum supra lin. in Cod. MS. (ac si *simulantium* legi deberet) virum quendam doctum posuisse. Male etiam in versione Anglica; 'Hereupon we read in Plato's Gorgias, that the office of cooks is neere to phylicke, and the flattery of dissemblers the fourth part of civility.' H.^d Coquorum. Strype.^e Civitatis. Strype.^f Ibi. H. Strype.^g Spectaculorum. Stov. malè.^h Adsunt. H.ⁱ Nitente suaviter. H. & Strype; quod obelo tamen notandum; cute succo statura pilo continente. MS. Strype, qui et sic emendandum statuit. Sed non opus est ut a Lectione Sparkiana discedamus.

ANNOTATIONES.

23. 'In Gorgia Platonis.'] P. 316. edit. Francof. 1602. Vide Commentarium nostrum.

fed expedite tamen, qui quasi a contradictoriis ^{contradictoribus} * pedes simul elevant & deponunt: Hinc nobiles pullos minores ^{juniores} ¹, qui nondum fræno affueti ^m,

“ Altius incedunt, et mollia crura reponunt [24]. ”

Hinc summarios membris validis & vegetis: hinc dextrarios pretiosos, elegantis formæ, staturæ honestæ, micantes auribus, cervicibus arduis, clunibus obesis. In horum incessu spectant emptores, primo passum suaviorem, postea motum citatiorem, qui est quasi a contrariis pedibus anterioribus simul solo amotis & admotis, & posterioribus similiter. Cum talium soni pedum cursus imminet, & aliorum forte, qui similiter sunt in genere suo ad vecturam validi, ad cursuram vegeti, clamor attollitur, vulgares equos in partem ire præcipitur: seslores alipedum pueri tres simul, ^{Seslores}.

quadraginta

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

- * Contradictoribus. H. et Strype, malè.
¹ Juniores. H. Strype. Non multum refert.
^m Bene affueti. H. quod ferri etiam potest.

ANNOTATIONES.

24. ‘ Altius incedunt, & mollia crura reponunt. ’] Georg. III. 76, ubi tamen in singulari, *ingreditur* et *reponit*. Pluralem verbi prioris ferre non potuit metrum, substituit igitur ejus loco *incedunt*. Hearnius & Strypius, quasi aliud agentes, vericulum neglexerunt in suis editionibus. Huc autem iterum respexit auctor, p. 74, ubi equos dextrarios describens, inter alia habet *ingredientes altius, crura mollia reponentes*. Et sequentia, *micantes auribus, cervicibus arduis, clunibus obesis*, ex Marone, l. c. plane exscripta sunt.

ali-

condelicto

aliquando bini ex condicto, & bini certamini se præparant, docti equis imperitare, indomitorum lupatis temperant frænis ora [25]: hoc maxime præcaventⁿ, ne alter alteri cursum^o præripiat. Equi^p similiter pro modo suo ad certamen cursus illius attollunt [26]; tremunt artus, moræ impatientes, stare loco nesciunt [27]; facto signo, membra extendunt, cursum rapiunt, agilitate pervicaci feruntur. Certant seßores laudis amore, & ^q spe victoriæ, equis admissis subdere calcaria, & nec minus eos urgere^r virgis, & ciere.

(abest.)

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

- ⁿ Præcaverit. Strype, malè.
^o Concursum. H. malè.
^p Et qui Stov. Nec aliter supra lin. in Cod. nostro a manu recenti. Recte tamen se habet versio Anglica. H. Equi, Strype.
^q Et abest ab H. & Strypio, malè.
^r Surgere eos. H. Str.

ANNOTATIONES.

25. 'Seßores alipedum pueri tres simul, aliquando bini ex condicto, et bini certamini se præparant, docti equis imperitare, indomitorum lupatis temperant frænis ora.' Bini posterius, utpote supervacaneum, delendum esse censeo, et copulam præmittendam esse *et docti*. Ad Horatii porro illud alludit:

" — Gallica nec lupatis,
 " Temperat ora frenis?"

HOR. I Od. VIII.

Cujusmodi frena veterum sic dicta erant secundum nonnullos, quod ex dente lupino essent facta; adi Dacerium, et e contra Montf. IV. p. 46. *Aliquando bini certamini se præparant.* Strype, optime.

26. 'Attollunt.' F. se attollunt. Et sic Strype.

27. 'Tremunt artus, moræ impatientes, stare loco nesciunt.' Respexit auctor Georg. III. 84. *Stare loco nescit, micat auribus, et tremis artus.*

clamo-

*Heraclitum**qm**seorsum**fetibz. p. minent**Scites*

clamoribus. Putares omnia in motu esse, secundum Heraclitum [28], & falsam omnino Zenonis sententiam, discentis, quoniam, non contingit moveri, neque stadium pertransire [29]. Parte alia stant seorsim rusticorum peculia, agrorum instrumenta, fues longis lateribus, vacuæ distentis uberibus, *vacua*

“Corpora magna boum, lanigerumque pecus [30].” Stant ibi aptæ aratris, trahis, & bigis equæ: quarundam ventres protument; alias editi foetus obeunt, pulli lasciviores, sequela inseparabilis. Ad hanc urbem, ex omninatione quæ sub cælo est, navalia gaudent institores habere commercia.

“Aurum mittit Arabs; species & thura Sabæus [31];

“Arma Scythes”; oleum palmarum divite sylvâ

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

* Heraclitum, MS. H.

* Continget. Stov. H.

* Sic Strype quoque, qui tamen conjicit *forte spatium*; eodem redit, me judice.

* Seorsum. H. Sed Stoveus, *Seorsim*, et Strype.

* Fortibus tument. H. & Strype, quod et anteferendum cenfeo, etiam si vox *foetus* statim denud sequatur.

* Scites, MS. H.

ANNOTATIONES.

28. ‘Heraclitum.’] Confer Diog. Laert. ix. § 8. et Annot.

29. ‘Zenonis sententiam, discentis, quoniam, &c.’] Zeno Eleates indigitatur, ejusque notissimum Argumentum Achilleum, de quo adeundus est Diog. Laert. ix. § 29, et Menagius ad locum. Quoniam interea idem est ac quod, ut fere in scriptoribus monasticis. M. Paris, p. 390, 396, & Vulgata Versione, non raro. Videbis Du Fresnium, in vocibus; et Calmet, in Diction. v. QUIA.

30. ‘Corpora magno boum, lanigerumque pecus.’]

31. ‘Thura Sabæus.’] Confer Virg. Georg. I. 57. II. 117.

“Pingue

Ad. Lamsd. { " Pingue solum Babylon; Nilus lapides pretiosos;
 2 " Seres purpureas vestes; Galli sua vina;
 " Norwegi, Ruffi^a, varium gryfium^b, fabelinas [32]."

Ausii. gryfium

Urbe Roma, secundum chronicorum fidem, satis antiquior est. Ab eisdem quippe patribus Trojanis hæc prius a Bruto condita est, quam illa^c a Remo & Romulo: unde & adhuc antiquis eisdem utuntur a legibus, communibus institutis. Hæc etiam^e similiter illi regionibus est distincta; habet annuos pro consulibus vicecomites; habet senatoriam dignitatem, & magistratus minores; eluvies^f & aqueductus in vicis; ad genera causarum, deliberativæ, demonstrativæ, judicialis^g, loca sua, fora singula; habet sua die-

Chronicorum.

(abest)

*(not in Ad. Lamsd.)
eluviones*

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

^a In Hearnio, cui non suboluisse videtur hos esse quinque Hexametros, Galli sua vina extra locum est, et fabelinas sequitur.

^b Rusci; MS. H.

^c Varium, griffium. H. Vide Annot.

^d Deest illa in Stoveo. H. malè.

^e Utitur. Strype.

^f Etiam abest ab H. & Strype, qui postea dat illi pro illi; malè.

^g Eluviones, H. Quod non probò; sic tamen Lelandus et Strype.

^h Judiciales. Str. malè.

ANNOTATIONES.

32. Quinque hi versiculi ex scriptore aliquo recentiori, mihi tamen ignoto, laudantur. Hearnii autem Distinctio, *Varium, griffum, fabelinas* rectè, puto, se habet; nam vide auctorem quem vulgò dicimus Joh. Brompt. col. 1149, et nostrum infra, p. 20, ubi legitur, *Habuit etiam viginti quatuor mutatoria vestimentorum & omnium elegantiam varii, griffi, & pellium peregrinarum, palliorum quoque & tapetum, &c.* Mittit porro Hearnius ad Du Fresnii Glossarium. Libri impressi omnes ante Sparkium versiculos hosce prosâ oratione dederant.

bus

* *Ad. Douce's MS. adds here "Galli sua vina".*

bus^h statutis comitiaⁱ. Non puto urbem esse, in qua sint probabiliore[s] [33] consuetudines, in ecclesiis visitandis, ordinatis Dei honorandis, festis feriandis, eleemosynis dandis, in hospitibus suscipiendis, in desponsationibus firmandis, matrimoniis contrahendis, nuptiis celebrandis, conviviis ornandis, convivis hilarandis^k, etiam in exequiis curandis & cadaveribus humandis. Solæ^l pestes Lundoniæ^m sunt immodicaⁿ stultorum potatio^o, & frequens incendium. Ad hæc omnes fere episcopi, abbates, & magnates Angliæ, quasi cives & municipales sunt urbis Lundoniæ; sua^p ibi habentes ædificia præclara, ubi se recipiunt, ubi divites impensas faciunt, ad concilia, ad conventus celebres in urbem evocati, a domino rege, vel metropolitano suo, seu propriis tracti negotiis.

De Ludis.

Amplius & ad ludos urbis veniamus, quoniam non expedit utilem tantum & seriam urbem esse, nisi dulcis etiam sit & jocunda: unde & in sigillis summorum Pontificum, usque ad tempora ultimi^q Leonis papæ, ex alia^r parte bullæ, altera

VARIANTES LECTIONIS.

^h Die ius in MS. Sed *bus* supra *ius* scripsit vir doctus. *Quin & diebus* in Stoveo. H.

ⁱ Comitia. H. & Strype. Rectissime. Vide Commentarium.

^k Conviviis hil. MS. Sed *conviviis* reposuit manus recens. Nec aliter in Stoveo. H.

^l Soli MS. Sed *æ* supra lin. a manu rec. Nec secus in Stov. H.

^m Londini Stov. H. Strype. Adi Annotat.

ⁿ Immoderata. H. Strype. Parum interest; Lelandus cum vulgata facit.

^o Strype MS. habet *Putatio*, quod forte non temere damnandum est. Vide Commentarium.

^p Sui Stov. H. Strype, male.

^q Abesta Strypio.

^r Altera. H. Strype.

ANNOTATIONES.

33. 'Probabiliores.'] *Mere laudable.* Vide Du Fresnoy.

scripto

sculpto * per impressionem piscatore Petro, & supra eum clave, quasi manu Dei de cœlis ei porrecta, & circa eum versu,

“ Tu pro me navem liquisti, suscipe clavem.”

vis Augusti

Ex altera parte impressa erat urbs, & scriptura ista, *Aurea*^t *Roma* [34]. Item ad laudem Augusti Cæsaris * & Romæ, dictum est:

Aulea

“ Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mane:

“ Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habes [35].”

Lundonia pro spectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis scenicis, ludos habet sanctiores, repræsentationes miraculorum, quæ sancti confessores operati sunt, seu repræsentationes passionum, quibus claruit constantia martyrum. Præterea quotannis, die quæ dicitur Carnilevaria [36]^w, ut a puerorum

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

* *Sp'to* in Cod. nostro MS. ac si *scripto* legi debeat. Sed *sculpto* a manu recenti supra lin. quo modo & Stoveus. H.

^t *Aulea*, MS. H. omnino malè.

* Cæsaris Augusti. H. Strype.

^w Carnivalia. Strype.

ANNOTATIONES.

34. ‘Aurea Roma.’] Vide Aufonium de claris urbibus N° I. *Aulea* igitur, Varia Lectio Cod. Bodleiani, nequaquam admittenda est.

35. ‘Nocte pluit tota, &c.’] Vita Virgilii per Donatum; ubi *habet* editur pro *habes*.

36. ‘Die quæ dicitur Carnilevaria.’] *Shrove-Tuesday*. Vox satis infrequens nec in Spelmanno nec in Du Fresnoio occurrit. Adi veruntamen posteriorem, v. CARNELEVAMEN. ‘Recte Carnilevaria, inquit Hearnius, ut plane in Cod. MS. nostro, non *Carnivale* ut in ora Codicis, et in edit. Stovei. Carnilevaria autem idem est quod *Carniprivium*, vel *Carnisprivium*.’

L

Lundo-

(abest)
singularum

pugnatores

Exit in campos

singuli pelum in ma-
nibus

Lundoniæ * ludis incipiamus; omnes enim pueri fuimus; scholarum singuli pueri suos apportant magistro suo gallos gallinaceos pugnaces †, & totum illud antemeridianum datur ludo puerorum vacantium spectare in scholis suorum pugnas gallorum. Post prandium vadit in suburbanam planitiem * omnis juvenus urbis ad ludum * pilæ celebrem. Singulorum studiorum [37] scholares suam habent pilam; singulorum officiorum [38] urbis exercitores † suam fere singuli ‡. Majores natu, patres, & divites urbis, in equis spectatum veniunt certamina juniorum, & modo suo juve-

ludum.

VARIANTES LECTIONIS.

- * Abest *Lundoniæ* ab H. & Strype.
- † Pugnatores. H. Strype, non malè.
- ‡ * Vadit in suburb. planitiem. Exit in campos. H. Strype. Eodem redit. Vide tamen Comment.
- * Ludum. H. Strype.
- † Exercitatores. Strype.
- ‡ * Suam fere singuli. Suam singuli pilam in manibus. H. qui adnotat. *Sing. pelum*, MS. Strypi MS. *polam*.

ANNOTATIONES.

37. * Singulorum studiorum scholares.'] *Scholarum*, hoc est; ad eundem modum *studium*, & *studium generale*, significat passim in scriptoribus monasticis *Academiam*, sive, ut nunc loquimur, *Universitatem*. Vide Du Fresnoium, item Annal. Dunstap. p. 236. Joh. Rossium, p. 21, 26, 67, &c. Ingulphum, p. 73. Petr. Blesensem, p. 114, alios. Stevens in Monastico, II. p. 262 scribit, *your universal study*; sed aut valde fallor, aut in Autographo legebatur *vestrum generale studium*. Cl. Hearnius e contra similem vocabuli usum in Gul. Malmesburienfi, II. c. iv. se observasse præ se ferebat. Vide eum ad Spelmanni Vit. Ælfredi, p. 178, edit. Anglic. Sed, me judice, toto cælo, ut aiunt, errabat.

38. * Officiorum.'] *Tradit*. Sic etiam supra; et vide sane Da Fresnoium.

nantur

*inveniant
caloris*

nantur ^a [39] cum juvenibus; & excitari videtur in eis motus coloris naturalis, contemplatione tanti motus & participatione gaudiorum adolescentiæ liberioris. Singulis diebus dominicis in quadragesima, post prandia ^e, exit in campos ^f juvenum recens examen in equis bellicosis, ^g quorum quisque ^h

junioribus

(absent)

Ms. Lando.

ⁱ “ — in ^h equis certamine primis [40];
^j “ Aptus & in gyros currere doctus equus [41]. ” ^k

Erumpunt a portis catervatim filii civium laici, instructi lanceis & scutis militaribus: juniores hastilibus, ferro dempto, præfureatis; simulachra belli cient ^l,

(Not in Ms. Lando.)

scient.

(absent)

“ — [campestria prælia ludunt ^m [42]; ”
et agonisticam exercent militarem ⁿ. Adveniunt & plu-

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

- ^a Inveniuntur. H. malè. Adnotat ille, ‘ Inveniantur MS. sed u supra e à manu rec. nec aliter quam nos edidit Stov.’ Vide Annot. Inveniuntur. Strype, malè.
^b Prandium. Strype.
^c Campum. Strype. Vide Comment.
^d Quique. Strype.
^e Et in. Strype.
^f Scient MS. H. malè.
^g Campestria prælia ludunt. Absunt hæc ab H. et a Lelando. Sed malè, ni fallor.
^h Militiam. Strype, malè.

ANNOTATIONES.

39. ‘ Juvenantur.’] Proba Lectio, ut patet ex Du Fresnoi.
40. ‘ In equis certamine primis.’] Hemistichon ex Horat. A. P. 84.
41. ‘ Aptus et in gyros currere doctus equus.’] Unde desumptus est hicce Pentameter mihi quidem in præsentiarum non liquet. Strypius dat, ‘ Sit aptus in gyros currere doctus equo.’ Lelandus pariter, omittens conjunctionem, & legens equos, tam metrum quam sensum corrumpit.
42. ‘ Campestria prælia ludunt.’] Hæc, quæ in Hearnio desunt, ex veteri aliquo Poetâ huc translata esse suspicor.

rimi aulici, rege in vicino posito, & de familiis episcoporum^m, consulum [43], & baronum ephebi; nondum cingulo donati militiæ, gratia concertandi. Accendit singulos spes victoriæ; equi feri adhinniunt, frenos manduntⁿ; cum tandem sonipedum *rapit ungula cursum* [44], seffores adolescentes, divisis agminibus, *hi* ° præcedentibus instant, nec assequuntur; *hi* socios consequuntur, *dejiciunt* °, & præter-
volant. In feriis ° paschalibus ludunt quasi prælia navalia: in arbore siquidem mediamna scuto fortiter innexo, navicula, multo remo ° & raptu fluminis cita, celsa in puppi ° *stantem* habet juvenem scutum illud ° lancea percussurum; qui si scuto illi lanceam illidens frangat eam, & *immotus* persistat, habet propositum, voti compos °; si vero lancea integra fortiter percusserit, in profluentem *annem* *dejicitur* °.

(abest)

his hi
deiciunt

in proora stante

(not in Ms. Land)

fluvium

impatientes moræ stare loco nesciunt.

(Not in Ms. Land)

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

- ° Abest ab H. Strype; malè, ut puto.
- ° Adhinniunt, tremunt artus, frenos mandunt, impatientes moræ stare loco nesciunt. H. & Strype. Repetita videntur ex pag. 69.
- ° His. H. adscribens, 'Sic plane in MS. Sed *hi* pro *his* in Stoveo.'
- ° Deiciunt. H. addens, 'Recte. Sed *dejiciunt*, ut vulgo, in Stov.'
- ° Feris. Strype, malè.
- ° Malo, remo. H. subjungens, '*malo*.' Hanc vocem omisit Stoveus. Quin & in Cod. nostro quatuor puncta sub ea posuit manus recens. Sed retinend. esse cenfeo. Multo *remo* autem Lectio est minime aspernanda.
- ° Celsa in puppi, in proora. H. Strype. Vide Commentarium.
- ° Illum. Strype, malè.
- ° Compos est. H. Strype.
- ° Deicitur. H. adjiciens 'dejicitur Stov.' Et *per fluentem annem dejicitur*. Strype, malè.

ANNOTATIONES.

- 43. 'Consulum.'] *Earls*. Ut noster, p. 64, et Spelmannus in Gloss. Vide Commentarium.
- 44. 'Rapit ungula cursum.'] Versiculi particula, ab Horatio forsân, Sat. I. reponendo *Cursum* pro *Currus*.

navis

navis motu suo acta præterit. Sunt tamen hinc inde secus
 scutum ⁊ duæ naves stationariæ, & in eis juvenes plurimi,
 ut eripiant percussorem flumine absorptum^z, cum primo
 emerfus comparet, vel *summa rursus cum bullit in unda* [45].
 Supra pontem, & in solariis supra fluvium, sunt qui talia
spectant spectant, *multum ridere parati* [46]. In festis tota æstate
 juvenes ludentes exercentur, arcu, [cursu, saltu,] lucta^a, jactu
 lapidum, amentatis missilibus ultra metam expediendis,
parmis duellionum. Puellarum Cithara^b choros ducit^c
 usque imminente luna, & *pede libero pulsatur tellus* [47]. In
 hieme^d singulis fere festis ante prandium, vel apri spu-
 mantes pugnant pro capitibus, & verres fulmineis^e accincti
 dentibus addendi succidiæ, vel pingues tauri cornupetæ,

*absortum**in saliendo in (absortum)**Citharæa**fulmines
cornipetæ.*

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

^z Scutum abest a Strypio.^a Absortum MS. Distinctioni nostræ adstipulatur Cod. MS. Nec aliter quidem Stoveus in textu Latino; sed si versionem Anglicanam sequamur, plena distinctio post absorptum, comma post unda, poni debet. Nam ita se habet, *but on either side this straget, two ships stand in ward, with many yong men ready to take him up after he is funke: assoone as he appeareth againe on the top of the water, the spectators stand upon the bridge, and other convenient places about the river, to behold these things, being prepared for laughter, upon the holy-days, &c.* H.^b Exercentur . . . lucta. Exercentur in saliendo, in arcu, in lucta. H. & Strype.^c Citharæa, H. Cytheræa, Strype; & vide Hor. 1 Od. iv. Mihi tamen neutra harum Lectionum arridet.^d Choros ducit . . . tellus. Ducit choros, & pede libero pulsatur tellus. H. & Strype.^e Hieme. H.^f Prominentibus. Strypii MS. non malè.

ANNOTATIONES.

45. 'Summa rursus cum bullit in unda.' Perf. Sat. III. 34.

46. 'Multum ridere parati.' Vide supra, p. 65, ad Num. 17. N. B. Strype hinc malè dat videri.

47. 'Et pede libero pulsatur tellus.' Horat. 1 Od. 37.

fco

seu urfi immanes, cum objectis depugnant canibus. Cum est congelata palus illa magna, quæ moenia urbis aquilonalia^f alluit, exeunt lusum super glaciem densæ juvenum turmæ: Hi ex cursu motu aptato^a citatiore [48], distantia pedum composita^b, magnum spatium latere altero prætenso^c perlabuntur. Alii quasi magnos lapides molares de glacie sedes sibi faciunt; fessorem unum trahunt plurimi præcurrentes, manibus se tenentes. In tanta citatione lubrici^d motus aliquando^e pedibus lapsi cadunt omnes proni. Sunt alii super glaciem ludere doctiores, singuli pedibus suis aptantes, & sub talaribus suis alligantes ossa, tibias scilicet animalium, & palos ferro acuto supposito^f tenent^g in manibus, quos cum^h aliquando glacies alliduntⁱ, tanta rapacitate^j feruntur, quanta avis volans, vel pilum balistæ. Interdum autem magna^k procul distantia, ex conducto^l, duo

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

- ^a Aquilonia. Strype.
- ^b Captato. H. & Strype; optimè. Vide Annot.
- ^c Posita. H. & Strype, malè.
- ^d Lubrici abest ab H. & Strype, malè.
- ^e Aliqui. Strype.
- ^f Supposito. Sic in MS. *Superposita*, Stov. H. *Supposito*, Strype, & rectè.
- ^g Tenentes. H. & Strype, non malè.
- ^h Cum abest ab H. & Strype, malè.
- ⁱ Illidunt. H. & Strype. Stoveus autem *allidunt*.
- ^j Sic omnes libri. Sed an non potius *rapiditate*?
- ^k *P. magna* in MS. cum puncto sub *p*. Inde, ni fallor, *per* supra lin. scripsit manus recens. Hinc etiam forsitan *permagna* in Stoveo, qui codicem hunc, ut opinor, ob oculos habuit. H. *magna*. Str.
- ^l Interpunctionem nostram firmat Cod. MS. Aliter autem Stoveus, scil. *ex conducto*, duo aliqui ita ab oppositis veniunt, concurrunt: palos erigunt, &c. H.

ANNOTATIONES.

48. 'Hi ex cursu motu aptato citatiore.'] Absonum, immò revera nullum sensum præbet hæc Lectio. Quamobrem scripturam Cod. Bodleiani omnino amplectendam esse judicamus, viz. *Captato*. Vide Commentarium. aliqui

Hi
posita

lapis

glaciei

captato
(Not in MS. Lard.)

(abest)

tenentes
illidunt

(Not in MS. Lard.)

aliqui ita ab oppositis veniunt, concurritur^a; palos erigunt, se invicem percutiunt; vel alter vel ambo cadunt, non sine læsione corporali, cum post casum etiam vi motus feruntur ab invicem procul; & qua parte glacies caput excipit^b, totum radit, totum decorticat. Plerumque tibia cadentes, vel brachium, si super illud ceciderit, confringitur: sed ætas avida gloriæ, juvenus cupida victoriæ; ut in veris præliis fortius se habeat^c, ita in simulatis exercetur^d. Plurimi civium delectantur, ludentes in avibus cœli [49], nisis, accipitribus, & hujusmodi; & in canibus militantibus in sylvis [50]. Habentque cives suum jus venandi, in Mid- ^{Middlesex.} delfexia^e, Hertfordscira^f, & tota Chiltrā, & in Cantia usque ad aquam Crayæ. Londonienses, tunc Trinovantes dicti, Gaium^g Julium Cæsarem, qui nullas nisi sanguine fuso vias habere gaudebat, repulerunt. Unde Lucanus,

“ Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis.”

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

- ^a Curritur. Strype, malè.
^b Tangit. H. et Strype. Sed meliùs Sparkius.
^c Habeant. H. Sed Strypius *habeat*.
^d *Exercentur* MS. H. Strypius *Exercetur*.
^e *Midelfexia*, H. *Middlefax*, Leland. *Middlefexia*, Strype.
^f Hertfordscira, Strype; benè.
^g Graia, H. malè. Vide Commentarium.
^h Gajum, MS. H.

ANNOTATIONES.

49. ‘Ludentes in avibus cœli.’] Diverting themselves with hawking. In hic vacat, aut idem est quod *cum*; vide p. 14, 35; hinc in *manu forti*, p. 23, 44, in *lituis suis duellibus*. *Terra in igne & gladio depopulator*. Ibidem, confer et p. 40, 73, 75, 76.

50. ‘Et in canibus militantibus in sylvis.’] *Militat in sylvis catulus*. Horat. 1 Epist. II. 67. Vide et p. 11, ubi ipsa Poetæ verba literatim allegantur.

Civitas

reperit

Civitas Lundonia peperit aliquot^c, qui regna plurima, & Romanum sibi subdiderunt imperium; & plurimos alios, quos mundi dominos virtus evexit ad deos [51], ut fuerat in Apollinis^d oraculo Bruto promissum:

(Not in MS. Sand.)

“Brute, sub occasu [52] solis, trans Gallica regna,

“Insula in oceano^e est undique clausa mari:

“Hanc pete; namque tibi sedes erit illa perennis: *h*

“Hic^f fiet natis altera Troja tuis.

“Hinc de stirpe tua [53] reges nascentur; & ipsis

“Totius terræ subditus orbis erit.”

Et temporibus Christianis nobilem illum edidit imperatorem Constantinum, [Helenæ reginæ filium^g] qui urbem Romanam, & imperialia insignia omnia Deo donavit, & beato Petro, & Sylvestro^h papæ Romanoⁱ, cui & stratoris^k exhibuit officium, & se non amplius imperatorem, sed sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ^l defensorem gavissus est vocari: & ne pax

(abest)

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

^c Aliquos, H. & Strype.

^d Appollinis, MS. H.

^e Oceano, MS. H.

^f Hæc, MS. H. & Strype, malè.

^g Helenæ reginæ filium; absunt ab H. & Strypio.

^h Silvestro, H.

ⁱ Romano abest ab H. & Strypio.

^k Stratoris. Strype, malè. Redditur proinde *Soldier* apud eum, p. 309.

^l Ecclesiæ Romanæ. H. & Strype.

ANNOTATIONES.

51. ‘Quos mundi dominos virtus evexit ad Deos.’] Hor. 1 Od. I.

52. ‘Sub occasu.’] Galfrid. Monum. Lib. I. dat *Sub occasum*.

53. ‘De stirpe tua.’] Galfridus, l. c. habet, *de prole tua*.

domini papæ, occasione præsentia ejus, secularis strepitus tumultu concuteretur, ipse ab urbe domino papæ collata omnino discessit, & sibi civitatem Byzantium^m ædificavit. **Lundonia**, & modernis temporibus, reges illustres magnificosque peperit, imperatricem Matildem, Henricum regem tertium, & beatum Thomam archiepiscopum, martyrem (*Not in M. Lanod.*) Christiⁿ gloriosum,

Quali
Spon

“ ——— Qualem^o non candidiorem
“ Terra^p tulit, nec quo fuerit devinctior alter^q [54].” *qui dei unctior*

VARIANTES LECTIONES.

- **Byzantium**, MS. H. & Strype.
- **Christi martyrem**: H. & Strype.
- **Quali**. H. & Strype.
- **Terra** abest ab H. et abesse quidem potest; ut **Lundonia** nimirum nominativus sit *terra tulit*; et auctori in animo fuerat non tam ordinem verborum Horatii, 1 Sat. v. 41, servare, quam verba tantum & phrasim ejus, neglectis ordine et metro, quod fieri solet, adhibere. *Terra tulit*. Strype.
- Additur in Hearnio & Strypio *omnibus bonis totius orbis Latini*, quod et retinuimus in versione nostra;

*in omnibus hominibus
totius orbis Latini.
omnibus bonis totius
orbis Latini.*

ANNOTATIONES.

54. ‘Qualem non candidiorem, &c.’ Hor. 1 Sat. V. 41.

FINIS.

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Ancient Bone Skate found in Moorfields.

From the *ARCHAEOLOGIA*, vol. XXIX. pp. 397—399.

18th Feb. 1841. CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society an ancient bone Skate, accompanied by the following remarks, in a Letter to Sir H. Ellis.

"In illustration of the antiquity and progressive improvement of one of our popular pastimes at this season of the year, I beg to submit to the inspection of the Society a Skate, of the kind in fashion among the citizens of London in the time of Henry the Second.

"It is formed of the bone of some animal, made smooth on one side, with a hole at one extremity for a cord to fasten it to the shoe. At the other end a hole is also drilled, horizontally, to the depth of three inches, which might have received a plug, with another cord to secure it more effectually.

"It was found, about two years since, in Moorfields, near Finsbury Circus, in the boggy soil peculiar to that district. Its identity is, I conceive, fully established by the following passage in Fitz-Stephen, from his description of the sports of the citizens of London in his days: 'When that great moor, which washeth Moorfields at the north wall of the city, is frozen over, great companies of young men go to sport upon the ice,' &c. After describing their modes of sliding, he continues: 'Some are better practised to the ice, and bind to their shoes bones, as the legs of some beasts (tibiae scilicet animalium), and hold stakes in their hands, headed with sharp iron, which sometimes they strike against the ice; and these men go on with speed, as doth a bird in the air, or darts shot from some warlike engine.'

"Strutt, in his 'Sports and Pastimes,' confesses his inability to trace the introduction of skating into this country; but of the correctness of his opinion, as to its originating in the necessities of more northern climates, there can be no question.

"In Bishop Percy's* 'Translation of Runic Poetry,' skating is alluded to as being one of the accomplishments of the North, of the highest character. Harold, in the poem called his 'Complaint,' says: 'I know how to perform eight exercises. I fight with courage, I keep a firm seat on horseback, I am skilled in swimming, I glide along the ice on scates, I excel in darting the lance, I am dexterous at the oar, and yet a Russian maid disdains me.'

"And again, in the same collection, to shew the exercises a Northern hero is proficient in:

* Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, translated from the Islandic Language.—London, 1763.

“ ‘I am master of nine accomplishments: I play well at chess, I know how to engrave Runic letters, I am apt at my book, and know how to handle the tools of the smith, I traverse the snow on scates of wood, I excel in shooting with the bow, and in managing the oar, I sing to the harp and compose verses.’

“In the 24th table of the Edda, skating is spoken of in words to the same effect:— ‘Then the King asked, what that young man could do, who accompanied Thor. Thialfe answered, that in running upon scates he would dispute the prize with any of the countries. The king owned that the talent he spoke of was a very fine one,’ &c.— Translation of M. Mallet’s *Introduction à l’Histoire de Danemarck*, 2 vol. London, 1770.

“If there may arise any question among Runic scholars as to whether the passage above quoted, referring to traversing the snow on skates of wood, may not be more applicable to snow shoes or to sledges: the description of the skate by Olaus Magnus* agrees perfectly with that of Fitz Stephen. He speaks of it as being of polished iron, or of the shank bone of a deer or sheep, about a foot long, filed down on one side, and greased with hog’s lard to repel the wet.

“To the osteologist also this skate is interesting; and to explain its peculiarities, as an object worthy the attention of the naturalist, I feel I cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. Alfred Smee, from a letter he has done me the favour to write on the subject: ‘The bony tissue is hard, in excellent preservation, and is particularly transparent; the Haversian canals or blood vessels are small, and very distinctly seen in the compact tissue, which in this case is very dense in its structure. The appearance of the bone would warrant a confident assertion that it had lain in a boggy soil, and not in a light sandy or gravelly one. In general aspect it resembles those found in Lothbury, which left, upon calcination, 60 per cent. of ash, and exhibited all the animal matter (after being treated with muriatic acid) of the proper colour, consistence, and quantity. In all these specimens the intimate or microscopic structure was the same as in recent bone, each Haversian canal being surrounded with its system of corpuscles and corpuscular lines, and altogether, from a transparency given to the bony tissue from age, exhibiting the structure of true bone, in such a way as even to afford a treat to the practised eye of the anatomist. The bone before me is identical with those last described. The beauty of its structure would be a strong inducement to make a

* Aliud vero genus, quod ferro plano et polito, sive planis ossibus, cervinis, vel bovinis scilicet tibiis, naturalem lubricitatem ob innatum pinguedinem habentibus, pedali longitudine sub plantis affixis, in sola glacie lubrica cursum intendit velocissimum: quemque in glaciali æqualitate semper currendo continuat.—Cæteris bravium lucraturi currendo præveniunt, qui cervinas tibiis latè limatas plantis affigunt, porcina axungia perunctas, quia gelidis aquæ guttis velut per poros glaciei in vehementi frigore surgentibus, tibiæ sic unctæ impediri aut constringi non possunt.—Hist. Olai Magni de Gent. Septentrion. Basileæ. fol.

section for the microscope, were not the mutilation of a specimen, so interesting to the Antiquary, unadvisable.

“The bone itself is the metatarsal bone of a quadruped, which, from its regular shape and perpendicular axis, is so well suited for the purpose for which you suppose it to have been applied. The animal to which it belonged appears to be of the genus equus, because it is grooved for two rudimentary metatarsal bones on its posterior surface, which at once point out that it could not belong to any ruminant, as the ox, deer, or sheep. Its size would induce the idea that it belonged to a horse, and the closeness of its bony structure would indicate a noble origin.

“The lower end of the bone is cut rudely away at the sides, so as to resemble the prow of a boat, and an ingenious advantage appears to be taken of a smooth ridge of bone which naturally exists at the centre of the interior articular surface, for that being left, it forms a finish to the whole, and appears to answer the same purpose as the turned up piece of steel in the modern skates.

“I may mention that, although the bone has been so long embedded in the earth, it would be now just as valuable to the glue boilers as if the animal to which it belonged had but recently died.’

“I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

CHARLES ROACH SMITH.”

“Liverpool Street, City, February 10, 1841.”

